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The Bombay Chronicle

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Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

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VOL XV NO 165— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 10 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
5 Nov.	NARKUNDA x		16,302
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
23 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,926
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,902
21 ,,	CHINAS ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,902
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
11th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia
20th ,,	KIODERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
9th Nov.	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
9th ,,	KHANDALLA.	East & South Africa.
11th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cuton Mandvie
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tamba Maru ..	5815	6 Nov.	16 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 ,,	30 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	6214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
*Sado Maru ..	5098	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23755. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th Nov.	22nd ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	2nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru ..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Hiyeizan Maru ..	20th ,,	3rd Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams "OSHEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar)

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22492.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
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Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

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Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : : MADRAS

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc. etc.

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Write us or Phone 20415 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First .	1917 .	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 IN CASH Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP Rs. 3,000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

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Bombay Branch,
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MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

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ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

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SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

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HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

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INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE

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No Share-holders—(Establis...

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00...
Great Age, Security, Manageme...
INSURANCE...

No promise of Reversionary Bon... on premium with the bonus ...

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CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29331.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/ Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R481

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R467

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay
A

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CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
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FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.

Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60' x 9'.

Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for rod.

Price for size 6' x 50'' Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6' x 72'' Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Price for size 6' x 44'' Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

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CAWNPORE.
K1

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JUST OUT 8TH EDITION JUST OUT. —RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10/- Ask for our catalogue please S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana.
L R517

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T R542

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRA
PORTLAND CEMENT

...passes all the requirements of the British Standard Specification ...ed by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attension

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LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma. other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
...AY GENERAL AGENCY
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29147

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ...	Rs. 3-8-0

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

THE RIGHT for COLLECTING COCOANUTS from trees standing on Municipal land along Dadar, Matunga, Mahim are to be sold for the period of one year, commencing from 1st November, 1927.

The intending purchasers are requested to be present in the Municipal Office between 3 and 5 p.m. on any week day except Saturday, with their applications on or before the 15th November, 1927, when necessary information will be furnished to them.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th November, 1927.
29502

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Secretary, Municipal Schools Committee, Bombay, salary Rs. 500—50—800 p.m. plus Rs. 200 p.m. Motor Allowance. Intending candidates should apply to the Chairman, Schools Committee, at the undermentioned address, stating their age nationality, religion, University and other qualifications, in the educational line, specially the Primary Branch. Candidates must have Administrative experience as well as experience in the Inspecting Line. Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned by the 1st December, 1927.

A. K. PAI,
Chairman, Schools Committee.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1927.

N.B.:—The question of changing the designation of the post to that of "Director of Education" and raising the salary to Rs. 800—50—1,000 plus Rs. 200 p.m. Motor Allowance is under the consideration of the Corporation and if the proposal is approved by them, the candidate selected will get the proposed benefit of the grade. It is understood that the employees in Municipal Service are not debarred from applying for the post.
29475

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR SUPPLYING UNIFORM CLOTHING, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1927, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the year commencing 1st day of March 1928.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars and descriptions of articles required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained from the Controller of Stores' Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2/- for each form which amount will not be refunded.

3. The envelopes enclosing the tenders should be endorsed with the heading as above.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
5th November, 1927.
29492

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
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1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAKE HOUSE LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1927, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure according to the Collectors Bills assessment whereof has been redeemed with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bake House Lane containing by admeasurement about (893-13|36) square yards and registered by the Collector under Collector's New Nos. 4868. 4869 and 4870 and New Survey Nos. 9501 and 2|9498 Cadastral Survey No. 140 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward Nos. 1087, 1088 and 1089 Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 22 and bounded as follows on the North by the property of Meherbai wife of Hormasji R. Nariman, on the South by the property of Dungersi Shamji Joshi, on the East by the said Bake House Lane and on the West by the property of Tata Sons and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the Vendor at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

OCTOBER: CONTENTS.

THE QUEST (A Poem).
By Sarojini Naidu.
THE NEW CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.
By Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, M.L.A.
THE AUTUMN SESSION
By "A Student Of Politics."
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE INDIAN VILLAGE
By Mr. K. S. Venkataramani.
INDIAN STATESMEN
By Dr. Rushbrook Williams.
NEHEMIAH GOREH
MAXIM GORKI: HUMANIST
By Mr. S. M. Vanjari.
RECENT ADVANCES IN AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.
By Mr. S. K. Sen, B.Sc., F.E.S
RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
THE DEODAR: (A Poem).
By Mr. V. V. Chintamani.
PILGRIMAGE TO A SUFI POET
By Prof. T. L. Vaswani.
MY EXPERIMENTS WITH TRUTH
By Mahatma Gandhi.
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
BOOKS RECEIVED
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
INDIA IN PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL
SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

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MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

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CALCUTTA.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS

SMALL MARKET.

New Orleans, Nov. 8.

The New York Cotton Market was closed. The New Orleans futures Market fluctuated within a small range and closed steady at a rise of 3 to 7 points.

There was only small business and a little short covering resulted into a small rise.

The Mempis Commercial Appeal estimates the crop at 13,560,000 Bales against previous estimate of 13,712,000 Bales.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 8.

New Orleans 9130 a.m. Call.	
January	21.14
March	21.19
May	21.21
	Closing
January	21.14+.03
March	21.22+.07
Middling Spot	21.09+.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	93,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days Exports to the Continent	23,600

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS.
BOMBAY, November 8.
Week ending 5th November 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	765	6,521	7,485
Receipts at U. S. Ports	433	4,006	5,151
Exports from America:—			
To Great Britain	65	348	721
" Continent	250	1,614	1,720
" Japan, Canada etc.	46	372	378
Total	361	2,334	2,819
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	484	4,399	4,304
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain(All kinds)	62	791	688
Visible Supply:—			
Stocks at American ports		2,314	2,389
" " Interior Towns		1,196	1,261
" " Great Britain and Continent		2,114	1,843
Total		5,624	5,493
Last week		5,323	5,095
Difference on week		+301	+398
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,107	908

	This week	Last week
Exports of American Cotton to India	800	Nil.
Total shipptd so far this season (From 1st August)	3,300	2,500

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 8-11-27	4174000	5426000
Receipts Yesterday do.	93000	119000
Exports to date do	2352000	2914000
Stock at Ports 4-11-27	2314000	2388000
Stock at Interior Towns 4-11-27	1196000	1261000
Stock at Liverpool 4-11-27	1007000	841000
Visible Supply 4-11-27	5624000	5500000
Quantity in Sight do	6521000	7485000

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE.
BOMBAY, November 9.

Our silver market registers a nett advance of 9 annas, since we wrote our last review. The firmness can be attributed to the rise in the Shanghai Exchange, short-covering and buying by Option-dealers. The rise was further assisted by the heavy export of 2,000 bars to China by a Japanese Bank as a result of which the difference between the ready and the forward pries has widened. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-2 on the 7th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-0 on the 1st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-2. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 higher than the last week, the highest touched being 2-7 3/16 on the 8th instant and the lowest 2-6 15/16 on the 4th instant.

The London price is 0 3/8 higher. India covered her sales and bought for immediate shipment, while China both bought and sold. The New York price is 57 3/8 cents i.e. 0 3/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3/8 cents on the 8th instant and the lowest 56 5/8 cents on the 31st ultimo.

The prices for the Gold are slightly higher yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-11 1/4.

The silver market has recently shown good undertone, being influenced by bullish advices from Shanghai. We now prefer the bull side and would advice purchases on breaks.

LIVERPOOL.

SCATTERED COVERING

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened 2 points lower but improved on scattered covering before the Bureau report. The close was steady at a rise of 4 to 7 points. Middling American improved 7 points to 11.84d. per lb. and spot sales were 7,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton Contracts for January and March closed at 11.22 and 11.16 respectively at a rise of 2 points. Egyptian futures close unchanged to 2 points lower with a rise of 5 points in spot values.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 8th instant:—

Our travelling man wires from Texas. In Central and Northern Texas average 90 per cent. picked.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents dated 8th instant:—

We have changed our opinion. Think it safer to sell on advance than to buy at further decline.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"A little 'short' covering before the Bureau."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

Scinde, Good	8.65+.05
Scinde, Full Good	8.85+.05
Scinde, Fine	9.05+.05
Bengal, Good	8.65+05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.85+.05
Bengal, Fine	9.05+.05
Oomra, Good	9.30+.05
Omra, Fully Good	9.55+.05
Oomra, Fine	9.80+.05
Broach, Good	9.90+.05
Broach, Fully Good	10.20+.05
Broach, Fine	10.50+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 8.

November	18.67—.01
December	18.80—.02
January	18.98—.02
February	18.98—.02
Madch	19.05—.01
April	19.05—.01
May	19.05—.01
June	18.98—
July	18.93—.01
August	18.93—.01
September	18.93 .01
October	18.93—.01
Novemoer	18.50—.08
Sakelladidis, F.G.F. Spot	19.25+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Livtrpool, Nov. 8.

November		11.29+.05
December		11.26+.04
January	11.19	11.24+.05
February		11.19+.05
March	11.13	11.19+.05
April		11.16+.05
May	11.10	11.16+.05
June		11 .08+.05
July	10.99	11.04+.05
August		10.91+.07
September		10.71+.06
October	10.51	10.59+.06
November		10.54+.06
Middling Spot		11.84+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON. SALES.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 8.

Copper English Best Selected	£63-1/8
Copper, Braziera	£71-1/2
Yellow Metal	£63-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£257-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£119-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£10.1/2
National Bank	£49-1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£85.7/8
Conversion Loan	£75-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£103
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	60.7/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70-1/8
Consols	£55
War Loan 5 p. c.	£100.5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£93-3/8

GOLD.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4.4-11-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 8.

Silver Market quiet but steady.	
Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/4

BOMBAY

SHORTS COVERING.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 405 and improved to Rs. 406 on covering. At this Commission Houses sold and prices declined to Rs. 404 but again improved on Short covering and prices were quoted at 1 p.m. as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Broach A.M.	405	407/8	404	407/8
Oomra D.J.	372/8	374/8	372	374/8
Bengal D.J.	336	337	336	337

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher. The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business. Japanese firms were buying moderately while Commission Houses sold. The close was steady at 6-30 as under:—

Broach A.M.	407	408	406/8	408
Oomra D.J.	375	376	375	376
Bengal D.J.	335	336	335	336

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

November	239.40 plus	0.50
February	247.40	—0.10
May	251.00	—0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bengal D.J.	337
Broach A.M.	407
Oomra D.J.	374

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

	Superfine	Fine	Fully Good
Bengal	353	347	340
Sindh Punjab	351	345	338
Oomra No. 3	391	381	371

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 9th
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	150	1340	1797
Central India		7388	6301
Barsi and Nagar	703	2303	575
Hyderabad-Gaoran		676	110
Berar	2054	12250	1734
Central Provinces	127	3153	616
Total Oomras	3039	27110	11,133
Dholera		13071	2733
N.W. Provinces	797	17227	2928
Rajputana	12	5532	5493
Sind-Punjab	83	6871	2943
Broach		2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5599
Western-Northern		2734	6861
Cocanada			202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6013	4277
Persian		2196	1879
American		18472	20831
Egyptian and African		4812	14490
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		2	
Total	4331	1,08,754	79,446

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 3rd Nov.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	275	67,182	41,148
Japan & China	256	69,766	14203
Coast Ports		2924	2733
Up-country by Rail		20,414	17812
Afloat to harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		6766	810
Total	531	157052	78706

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Mill	Ready Terms New	Delivery Contract Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	355		
Bengal Fine M.G.	345	pl. 6	pl. 5/6
Bengal F.G. M.G.	335	..	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	345	..	..
Sindh-Punjab F.G. M.G.	335	..	..
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	395	..	..
Nagpur Fine M.G.	395	pl. 24	pl. 19/20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	385	..	..
Arvi Fine M.G.	385	pl. 15	pl. 12
Amraoti Fine M.G	380	..	..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	pl. 7	pl. 3
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370	..	..
Khandesh Fine M.G.	370	pl. 2	—3
Muthia Fine M.G.	365/68	..	..
Nanded-Purna Best Quality	395	..	..
Purna Average Quality	375	..	..
Parbhani Sailu Average Quality	....	..	..

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Ready	21 7 6
Kartika	21 7 0
Margashirsha	21 7 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars Touch 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 3
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

London Ready	26 7 0
Forward	26 4 0
London-Shanghai:—	
Opening	2 7-1/16
Closing	2 7
New York cent. close.	
Silver Narandas Manordas Gold English Bar Touch 100	21 9 3
Ready	60 5 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Clos.
Kartika	59-15	60-2	59-12	60-3
Margashirsha	51-11	59-13	59-9	59-12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.:—

Wheat	1,738 Cwts.
Linseed	3,068 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	18 "
Gingellyseeds	1,918 "
Groundnuts	11,898 "
Castorseed	2,580 "
Rice	2,789 "
Myrabollams	1,712 "
Cottonseed	11,733 "
Gram	3,513 "
Joowar	546 "
Maize	179 "
Barley	243 "
Bajree	1,483 "
Coal	1,194 Tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.

LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 7|32.
Bank's buying T T 1|6.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet—steady

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 123 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275 1|2.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1|4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 26|7.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26|4.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought to cover sales. China sold forward.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
6 months 4 7-16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent.
Money Call 1-1|2 per cent.
1 month 2-1/4 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 1-2 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 8.

T T Berlin on London	20 42-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.93
T T Madrid on London	28.65
T T Milan on London	89.23
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.05
T T London on Prague	61.25

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8-12-6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18-5-0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £19-15-0

		March
Indore Ujjain	....	.. ..
Burwah Sanavad	....	.. ..
Broach Fine M.G.	....	pl. 13 ..
Broach F.G. M.G.	....	.. ..
Westerns Good M.G.	395	.. ..
Western H.G.	....	.. ..
Caumedia Fine M.G.	435	.. ..
Miraj Sangli F.G. M.G.	420	.. ..
Compta F.G.M.G.	420	.. ..
Dholiera F.G.M.G.	....	.. ..
Kadiyinamgam F.G.M.G.	....	.. ..

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

100	Bombay & Co.	Comptah 380
300	Petit Mill	Comptah 422
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Kaiagin 373
100	A. Damodar	Dhulia 373
100	A. Damodar	Murtizapur 373
100	A. Damodar	Murtizapur 381-1/2
100	Ralli Bros.	Jamjodhpur 373
100	Ralli Bros.	Manabadar 352
100	Hindstan Mill	Thahra 383
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	Hapur 341
100	Tata Mill	Bijapur 392
100	Mooljee Jetha	Kurudiwadi 369
100	B. Karshandas	Bijapur 342
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Panchpal 361
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Bhavnagar 345

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.).

GOLD.

LONDON, Oct- 19.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,442,745 on the 12th inst., as compared with £149,613,505 on the previous Wednesday.

About £500,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week, and of this total the Bank secured £244,000. as shown in the figures below. Egypt took £14,000, Holland £29,000 and India £30,000 the balance being absorbed by Home and Continental Trade requirements.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn
October 13th	nil	£ 23,000
" 14th	nil	£264,000
" 15th	nil	£ 10,000
" 17th	£250,000	£ 32,000
" 18th	£244.000	nil
" 19th	nil	£15,000

The receipt on the 17th was in sovereigns "released from set aside account South Africa," and that of yesterday in bar gold from South Africa. The £294,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows, £250,000 set aside for account of South Africa, £22,000 Spain, £11,000 Germany, £6,000 Holland, and £5,000 India. During the week under review £150,000 on balance has been received by the Bank, decreasing the net efflux this year to £1,336,000, and since the resumption of an eyective gold standard to £6,660,000, as set out in th daily bulletins at the Bank.

The follow were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered during the month of September last:—

	Imports.	Exports.
Russia	£ 7,500	£—
Sweden	—	16,000
Netherlands	—	25,500
Belgium	—	202,179
France	—	25,270
Switzerland	—	99,790
Spain and Canaries	—	2,000
Egypt	—	112,400
West Africa	—	87,007
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the India Seas.	—	3,050
Central America and West Indies	3,551	—
Adgentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	—	700,000
Other countries in South America	15,128	—
Rhodesia	95,861	—
Transvaal	461,262	—
British India	—	110,799
Straits Settlements	—	39,622
Arabia	250,000	—
Roumania	831,300	—
Germany	—	143,100
Austria	—	103,780
Other countries	609	21,777
	£1,722,218	£1,569,245

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered in the week ended the 12th inst.:—

Imports.	
British West Africa	£28,319
British South Africa	15,340
Other countries	7,078
	£ 50,737
Exports.	
Germany	£30,390
France	£53,408
Switzerland	38,915
Spain	149.000
Egypt	20,600
British India	43.478
Straits Settlements	3,600
Other countries	15,175
	z £440,588

SILVER.

The market has shown during the week a fairly steady tone, supplies until to-day having been sluggish except at advancing rates. The chief equiry has been from China, for which quarter purchases have been made for covering and for fresh business. The demand from India, where the offtake is just now less active, has been slight. America has been inclined to support the market here. The price quoted yesterday for two months (26d.) had not been touched since July 30th last, when both prices were quoted 26.1/16d. To-day China advices were not so good and quotations receded 1/8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 12th inst.:—

Imports.	
Belgium	£11,350
Other countries	—
	£13,252
Exports	
France	£12,857
Other countries	1,902
	£19,953

LINSEED.

LONDON. Nov. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17-0-0
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17-0-0
Linseed. Bombay, ton.—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17-15-0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76.5
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/38 Rs. 94/10.
4 per cent Loan 1934/37 Rs. 94/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-15.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107-4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107|2.
6 1/2 per cent Bmay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|4|
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—17th Nov. Settlement: 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76-4-6; 1945-55 Rs. 107-3-6.

Tone of Market.—Dull.

THE EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSO. LTD.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

November 8.

	1972 Bales	1926 Bales	Difference Bales
Receipts.			
4th to 7th Nov.	6106	755	+ 5331
Receipts.			
1st September to 7th November	1,04,423	79,253	+25,179
Shipments:—			
4th to 9th November.			
Unittd Kingdom	745	1	+ 744
Continent	2,087	1687	+ 400
China, Japan and Coast Ports	848	...	+ 848
Total	3,680	1,688	+1,992
Shipments.—			
1st September to 7th November			
United Kingdom	7,638	216	+ 7,422
Continent	61,800	42,619	+19,181
China	3,800	700	+ 3,100
Japan	55,966	13,503	+42,463
Coast Ports	3,772	2,733	+ 1,039
U. S. A.	...	1	— 1
Total	1,32,976	59,772	+73,204
Afloat in Harbour.—			
Europe	2,706	1528	+ 1,178
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3,195	14,566	—11,371

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.
Week ending 28th October.

	1927	1926
Madras	744	2308
Bombay	262	304
Sind	...	343
Bengal	54	75
United Provinces	6416	3027
Punjab	6041	40
Central Provinces	40	...
Berar	3537	9
N. W. F. Provinces (a)	...	...
Ajmer/Merwara	37	...
Burma (a)	768	534
Jodhpur State	...	...
Alipura State	...	...
Rajpipla State	...	...
Jaipur State	...	...
Baroda State	...	...
Nabha State	...	...
Cambay State	...	...
Alwar State	...	...
Holkar State (?)	...	...
Katosan State	...	...
Hyderabad State	68	...
	17967	6640
	1927	1926
1st September to 28th October.		
Madras	20452	36621
Bombay	3550	6801
Sind	947	1133
Bengal	1880	1708
United Provinces	23046	7420
Punjab	22356	618
Centra Provinces	40	...
Berar	3907	...
N. W. F. Provinces (a)	...	...
Ajmer/Merwa	322	471
Burma (a)	4415	940
Jodhpur State	86	100
Alipura State	...	...
Rajpipla State	...	...
Jaipur State	2845	1016
Baroda State	...	...
Nabha State	...	61
Cambay State	...	...
Alwar State	...	...
Holkar State	1302	...
Katosan State	...	...
Hyderabad State	972	...
	86120	

LINSEED OIL.

Lond

Linseed Oil, naked cwt.—
Delivery buyers Decem
Delivery buyers Jan/A

SAVE YOUR VALU

Can you afford to take chances on the safe
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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs.

Our great Vault provides a place
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THE CENTRAL BANK

CENTRAL BOARD OF CENSORS IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY FILM CENSORS' SUGGESTION

EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

At its sitting in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the Indian Cinematograph Committee examined the Bombay Board of Film Censors. The Board was represented by Mr. Healy, Commissioner of Police, President, Mr. Watkins, Collector of Customs, Mr. Hamil, Principal of the Elphinstone College, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. S. K. Barodawala and Mr. N. V. Mandlik.

Asked if the Social Hygiene Delegation consisting of Dr. David Lees and Mrs. Ross met the Board in Bombay, Mr. Healy replied it did.

The Chairman drew the attention of the Board to the comments made by the Delegation that a large number of films rejected in foreign countries had been recently circulated in India and Burma and such films were capable of stimulating crime and sensuality. He questioned if the Board were enquiring whether the films imported in India were rejected in foreign countries or not.

The Board could not say anything definite or the subject. The Secretary to the Board however replied that most American films imported in India were passed by the National Board of Review of America.

The Board did not agree with the comments made by the Delegation that films depicting Western social life and stories of crime left an evil influence on the minds of Indian youth.

The Chairman: Do you think that the suggestion of making a general classification or a rule regarding films unsuitable for India would be feasible?

Mr. Healy: I don't think it would be practicable.

INDIAN FILMS POPULAR.

The discussion then centered round the position of the Indian films which in the opinion of the Board usually depicted lower aspects of life. The remedy suggested by them was improvement in technique and production.

Mr. Healy here said that Indian films were very popular in Bombay.

The Chairman explained to the Board that there was a general impression that some of the foreign films exhibited tended to lower the prestige of the "whitemen" among Indians. A responsible citizen of Bombay whose identity the Chairman did not wish to disclose had told him (the Chairman) that new forms of immorality and burglary were coming into vogue in India as a result of the exhibition of certain indecent and criminally suggestive films.

The Commissioner of Police was of the opinion that the methods of crime in the city were not inspired by cinemas. He however pointed one instance of a murder in the city which to some extent disclosed a close resemblance with a film exhibited in Bombay. But apart from such stray instances, the Board did not think that there was any substance in the argument.

The members agreed to some extent that some of the films tended to lower the prestige of the white-men among the uneducated classes and the remedy suggested was sound education. The Chairman was rather very pessimistic about the efficacy of this method as they could educate the uneducated on the lines of Englishmen, without which they could not understand and appreciate the social customs and manners of Europeans.

To a further question of the Chairman, Mr. Healy said that if a stricter censorship as suggested by the delegates of the Social Hygiene Council were exercised, there was risk of killing the film trade as there would be an appreciable fall in attendance. The Board however agreed that in the less advanced parts of the country censorship was necessary.

Chairman: Do you think it will be for all films in the country to be centered at one port?—Yes. That would mean a Central Board in Bombay.

Do you think it will entail some delay in the distribution of films to various parts after censorship?

The Board was of opinion that the delay would not be appreciable.

Replying to Mr. Green, Mr. Healy did not think it was necessary to cut out kissing scenes from Western films as in his opinion they would not do much harm.

Questioned by the Chairman whether the present system of censorship in the Province was satisfactory, Mr. Healy replied it was entirely satisfactory. The best criterion of the work of the Board must be public opinion as represented in the Press and not letters of complaint to the Board. Such criticisms had been exceedingly rare and in most cases had been proved to be mistaken. The Board had considered the suggestion that had been put forward that films should be inspected by the members of the Board and not by the Board's Inspector and come to the conclusion that it is impossible in Bombay City to find men of standing experience to spare time personally to examine all the films. The aim should be to get the best films. Indian films if put with others in quality would naturally be preferred by the patrons of the cinemas. Film production was not a trade essential to the country's prosperity—if indeed one could go further and say that as a luxury trade it was wasteful. There was no reason to protect Indian film producers. Similarly, films produced within the Empire must stand or fall on their own merits. If the Americans could do better, they must win. Naturally moral tone and educational value were to be included among merits.

CENTRAL BOARD OF CENSORS.

Questioned about the desirability or otherwise of the establishment of a Central Board, Mr. Healy on behalf of the local Board said that in the abstract uniformity in the standards of censorship was desirable and a single Board for All-India would attain that. On the other hand the conditions of different provinces varied and the Government of India had pointed out that films suitable for exhibition in one place might be unsuitable in others particularly quoting the difference of large towns like Bombay or Calcutta and the less enlightened country districts. That difficulty could be got over by having a Board large enough to represent all parts of the country and the special views of all communities. But that would cost a good deal. On the whole he thought three or four Boards such knowing the requirements of their own part of the country would probably give more satisfaction than one Central Board.

The danger of divergent views was not very great. Only about a dozen films certified in Bombay had been deprived of their certificates by other Boards in six years. Mr. Healy considered that the present system should be continued with any improvements that might be suggested as a result of the enquiry. Their present Board of censors was as well devised as any could be under reasonable conditions as to cost. Each of the chief communities was represented and a selected official acted as a Chairman.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday, 11 a.m.

FIRST AID IN RY. TRAINS.

CORPORATION'S SUGGESTION TO G. I. P. RY.

At the 39th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 20th October 1927 the following subjects were discussed:—

MONOGRAMS ON THE LOOKING GLASSES.

Dealing with the suggestion that the looking-glasses in the Carriages and bathroom should have only one monogram on one of the corners of the glass instead of on the corners and in the centre, the Chairman said that in the new supplies of glasses the monogram in the centre would be omitted as a trial.

EXTERNAL LIGHTING OF TRAINS.

In regard to a suggestion that the G. I. P. Railway should introduce the system of lighting the trains externally, the Chairman said that this matter was receiving the attention of the Administration and such external lights would be provided in due course.

In regard to the suggestion that illuminated panels with the figure of a lady should be provided to indicate 3rd class Ladies' compartments, the Chairman said that the Administration had decided to adopt this practice generally.

FIRST AID EQUIPMENT IN TRAINS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation having requested that materials be provided on all trains for rendering First Aid to passengers whenever necessary, the Committee were informed that the provision of First Aid equipment in the Guard's van on all trains was under consideration and that it was anticipated that First Aid equipment would be provided in all Guard's vans in due course. The Chairman further stated that in the majority of the running staff appointments connected with the working of trains, the passing of the First Aid examination was compulsory before an employee was confirmed in his post, as the Administration wished to have staff at all stations capable of rendering First Aid. First Aid equipment was now available at all large stations.

THIRD CLASS CARRIAGES.

Complaints in this connection were brought up by a member of the Committee at the instance of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, namely, (a) there are four parallel benches in certain third class carriages which leave about 4" space between the knees of passengers sitting opposite to each other rendering it inconvenient for them as also awkward for removing luggage from under the seats when they have to alight at stations, and (b) in these compartments the doors are at the end of the compartment which is considered an inconvenience.

The Chairman said that the first complaint referred to the combined brake, luggage and 3rd class carriages of which there was only one on any train. In these carriages the width of the seats was 1'-6" and the space between the seats was 1'-7/2; the space between the knees of passengers would therefore be about 11". After discussion it was decided that figures should be gathered regarding the space between seats with the ordinary cross benches and of other rolling stock, and the matter brought up at the next meeting.

In regard to the second complaint the Chairman stated that even if the doors were placed in the centre of the compartment the inconvenience would not be mitigated and that the addition of a third door in the centre of the compartment would involve extensive stuctural alterations to the coach which would amount of inconvenience which may be caused by the present design.

CHARGES ON LUGGAGE CARRIED IN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation represented that the Railway Regulations permitted 3rd class passengers to carry 15 seers of luggage free of charge, and 2nd class passengers 30 seers but the Railway staff were charging in full and permitting no free allowance. The Chairman said it was very difficult to consider a general complaint of this nature, but after discussion it was suggested that for the present the complaint should be narrowed down to the fact that vegetables, fruits, groceries and articles required for daily consumption from the bazar were not given the free allowance. The Chairman said the matter would be gone into and a report submitted to the Committee at the next meeting.

FACILITIES AT KURLA STATION.

This is a complaint that at Kurla station (1) only one gate is used for entrance and exit, (2) the entrance path is too narrow, (3) the foothridge is not wide enough for the traffic and (4) the indicators are not regularly or accurately worked. The Committee were shown a sketch showing the position of gates at the station and informed that the main gate is open and manned throughout the day and night, that during the rush period in the day a second gate is also opened and that a further gate is now opened for use throughout the day and might and it is more conveniently placed for passengers leaving the station. With regard to (2) the passage is 7ft. 8 in. wide and the new arrangement of having separate gates for entrance and exit will prevent conjestion. As regards (3) it was agreed that there was no necessity to widen the existing foot-bridge, and regarding (4) that steps had been taken to see that the indicators were carefully posted.

ACCELERATION OF TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

The Committee were informed that the Railway Administration was satisfied that under existing conditions the present train service between Bombay and Madras was the best possible, but in due course it was hoped to be possible to reduce the running time between Bombay and Madras to about 24 hours and when that time arrived the train service would be augmented. There were two factors to be considered so far as this railway was concerned, namely, the electrification to Poona and the bringing of the Poona-Raichur Section up to standard. The electrified service to Poona was expected to commence in 1929, but it was not possible to say with any certainty when the Poona-Raichur section could be brought up to the standard. The trains could at present be speeded up by a few hours, but this would mean inconvenient departure and arrival times and would not add to the convenience of passengers or mails.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, November 8.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1- 2-6
4 1/2 p. c. Indian Loan 1950/50	92- 7-6
Namdydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0-12-0
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1- 1-3
Attock Oil	1- 5-6
Associated Portland Cement	1- 0-9
Bengal Iron Ord.	1- 6-6
Burma Corporation	0-13-1 1/2
British American Tobacco	5- 2-6
Courtaulds	7- 2-6
Calico Printers	1- 8-0
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1-13-9
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3-12-6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos	4- 5-0
James Finlay Ord.	4-17-0
General Electric Co. Ord.	1-14-3
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5-15-7 1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0-14-6
Central Prov. Manganese	6- 3-9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4- 6-3
Malavalam Plantations	2- 3-3
British Burma Pets. Ord.	0- 8-0
Rubber Plant Investment Trust Ord.	2- 2-9
Soudan Plantations	4-13-9
Vickers Ord.	0-12-0
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord. (Tin)	0-14-0
Imperial Tobacco Co. Ord.	4-19-6

Government Securities.—Steady but little doing.
General Securities.—Firm.
Oil Shares.—Steady.
Rubber Shares.—Steady
Stock of Rubber in London.—69,660 Tons
Increase on week.—100 Tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, ib Spot 1.5.5/8 Sellers.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices £ s. d.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	103 0 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	3 12 6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	91 0 0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p.c. Pref.)	0 12 3
Bombay Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	109 10 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0 8 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	4 13 9
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p.c. Debs. (1952)	110 0 0
Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935/45)	99 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p.c. Debs. (1953/83)	98 0 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 1 0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	20 15 0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	0 3 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 6 6
French 5 p.c. Rentes	15 18 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corporation	119 10 0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	70 15 0
India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 10 0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	60 15 0
India 5-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1932)	103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p.c. Debs. (1954)	100 10 0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	2 6 3
Lloyds Bank Limited	3 4 6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	0 16 3
National Bank of India Ltd.	49 15 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	7 7 6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	10 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Debs.	82 0 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co. Ltd.	4 8 9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	197 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway 4 p.c. Pref. Stock)	90 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 p.c. Debentures)	103 10 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 2 p.c. (1925-47)	101 0 0

Remarks:—Market steady but quiet.

CEYLONE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Forbes ad Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo to-day:

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	24 8 0
Cavumal Rub. & Tea	17 8 0
Ceylon Planters	39 8 0
Ceylon Rubber	55 0 0
Clunes Estates	51 8 0
Cochin Rubber	52 8 0
Eila Tea	290 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	38 8 0
Fairlawn Estate	38 8 0
Frocester Estates	70 0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	15 8 0
Honiton Rubber	12 0 0
Horawala Rubber	51 0 0
Indo-Malay Estates	23 0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	17 0 0
Jebong Rubber	23 0 0
Kalutara Company	48 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	22 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	35 0 0
Langat River	32 0 0
Lanka Rubber	85 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	175 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	55 0 0
Matale Valley Rub.	38 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	31 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	55 0 0
Narangoda Rubber	35 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	55 0 0
North-Western Rub.	27 0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	30 8 0
Rubber Growers'	42 8 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	220 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	65 0 0
Torrington Tea	22 0 0
Udabage Tea	80 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	26 0 0
Ullswater Rubber	19 8 0
Vogan Tea	57 8 0

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber: Spot Colombo Rc. 0.95 cents

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb. Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/9
Barletta Russo. per 62.1/2 lb. Shipment sellers Jan/Feb 49/3
Wheat, South Australian.— — Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 52/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.— Shipment sellers November 51/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—

Nov/Dec. per cwt	14/6
Jan/March, per cwt	14/7-1/2
July/Sep. per cwt	14/3
c & f Bombay.—	
Nov/Dec. per cwt	14/7-3/4
Nov/Dec. per cwt	14/8-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 8.

Interest, Day on Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

INDIA INSULTED AGAIN.

NO INDIAN ON AFRICAN FEDERATION COMMISSION?

UNION INDIANS CONTEMPLATE NON-CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

An uncontradicted report is going round that no Indian has been appointed on the African Federation Commission.

It is reported Indians in the Union are contemplating welcoming the Commission with black flags and non-co-operate with it throughout in case the report that no Indian will be on it is true.—Free Press.

ARMISTICE DAY IN ENGLAND

NO REVELS IN LONDONHOTELS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

There will be no revels in London hotels and restaurants on the Armistice Day. The Secretary of the Hotel Restaurants Association said that public opinion seemed to be against revels and many establishments were arranging celebration dances on the 12th inst. instead.

The Ex-service women will, for the first time, participate in the official parade to Cenotaph. The Service in Canterbury Cathedral will be broadcast, but the Home Secretary has banned broadcasting of the Cenotaph service.

The Prince of Wales addresses the Remembrance festival at Alder Hall in the evening which will be broadcast throughout the Empire after which the audience will march on torchlight procession to Cenotaph. An overflow gathering will join the procession at Hyde Park.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

FIRST L. L. B. EXAM. RESULTS.

FIRST CLASS:—K S Rao.

SECOND CLASS.

PASS:—BOMBAY CENTRE—B S Barve, C V Bhandarkar, P R Bharucha, M D Choxi, R B Cooper, K S Daundker, R M Desai, C P Devasthale, S N Gharda, M A Kajiji, K J Kapadia, S B Katpitia, S N Kudva, B M Lavingia, H R Meherwaid, L V Mehta, V R Narayana Iyer, V G Parab, V P Paranjpe, C N Pardiwala, N N Parekh, K P Parekh, N S Parikh, C I Patel, G D Patel, N S Pate', D D Potnis, M S Ranjit, V B Rege, S R Samant, R M Shah, J M Thakar, L D Tinpauwawala, J M Vyas,

POONA CENTRE:—R I S Arni, V B Ayachit, V N Bhandiwad, S G Bhave, B N Bhide, W L Bordawekar V Y Deshpande, M S Dev, G B Dhekne, K V Dikshit, B V Ghate, A B Gunjal, S K Hajirnis, M S Hegde, R V Jathar, G V Joshi, R S Krishna Setty, K G Kulkarni, S A Mohlolkar, M B Patil, R P Raje, B M Sattar, V S Thakore, H Venkatakrishna Setty, S N M Memon, H D Trivedi.

PASS.

BOMBAY CENTRE:—G K Bhadsavale, P J Bhagat, C G Bhatt, L P Dave, A S Desai, C K Desai, D S Desai, I B Desai, M K Desai, N J Desai, R Y Deshpande, C L Divan, K M Gandhi, O O H Gheewala, S B Gupte, R D Herwadkar, K A Inamdar, J S Joshi, N V Kamat, B G Kapadia, V G Karmarkar, R G Karnik, S N Kazi, H A Kirtane, M J Majmundar, A D Manek, C K Mankad, R R Mathi, C M Mehta, H J Mehta, M R Mehta, R M Mehta, G A Modi, Mohomed Yusufuddin, D V Namjoshi, D B Pandya, G C Parekh, D H Patel, R N Patel, B G Pradhan, N S Raghavan, S G Rane, M A Sanghani, R M Shah, V N Shah, M R Shendurnikar, N T Shroff, M A Suvarna, V B Thakare, C D Thakkar, S G Tolat, H S Upadhyaya, K D Upponi, M P Virji, C D Wagle, S B Wagle, N C Walimbe.

PASS:—POONA CENTRE—K B Afzulpurkar, M A Balegar, S S Bhave, D A Bogar, L V Chiplunkar, N A Chitnis, M N Date, K N Deshpande, S D Durve, K A Gore, G M Gupte, R B Kotasthane, G Kuchangi, S V R Kudlur, M B Lende, S Lingadahalli, M A Madayanawar, G V Mainkar, B R Mohol, G K Patil I D Patil, C Raghavendra Rao, R P Sirsikar, S R Soman, S R Tawade, V D Tikekar, P B Ugargol.

KARACHI CENTRE:—M K D Mody, M A Mulchandani, H C Shah.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the Second LL.B., Examination:—S V Apte, C A Murzello, K G Parekh, B H Shah, C D Vyas, P C Adhvaiya, S S Ajgaonkar, J S Bakre, K V Bhagwat, G R Bhat, M K Commisariat, N N Dadabhoy, S G Deshpande, N S Gopalaiengar, C A Goregaoker, M R Jayakar, R P Joshi Mirza Akhtar Hasan, N G Munshi, M N Nair, G B Pandit, K C Parikh, C M Patel, R C Raiji, B U Shukla, L R Gadre, V T Joshi, N G Nagarkar, Mahomed Abdul Bakhi, S M Dahake, D C Deshpande, N S Deshpande, B R Jadhav, S A Kokil, C Kudli, B S S Mangalore, S V Manjarekar D S Marathe, R H Maslekar, R V Navaratna, V M Setingapstam, K F Kabraji, P V Pawar, M M Shahdadzai.

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FOR
MALARIAL and other FEVERS.

PYREX is an honest, ready-to-use and up-to-date fever mixture that can always be relied upon. It is of wonderful efficacy in Malarial and Intermittent Fevers, Enlarged Spleen, Congested Liver, Influenza, Anaemia and General Debility.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Agents:—
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Messrs. Konkar Bros. Poona.
Pundit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad.

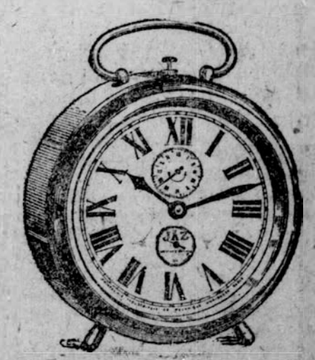
CONTEX
The surest, safest, most effective and infallible remedy to prevent conception (pregnancy). It avoids all possibility of being pregnant.
Price per phial Re. 1-8-0 V.P. extra.
ANAND JIWAN PHARMACY, AGRA.

Our Alarm Time-piece is not a delicate article which must not be handled.

You can allow your servant to set the Alarm with perfect safety. The operation is simplicity itself.

The West End 'Jaz' Alarm is strong and perfectly finished in every respect, hence a perfectly reliable time-keeper and alarm.

WEST END "JAZ" PRECISION ALARM
Continuous Alarm Rs. 7
Intermittent Alarm - 78
Radium Dial Rs. 2 Extra.



WESTENDWATCH Co
BOMBAY- & CALCUTTA

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

MADHAVJI—Madhavji Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas expired at Mahableshwar at 3-15 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant. Utthamana Ceremony to-day at 3 p.m. at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

PROTEST AGAINST ROYAL COMMISSION.

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of Girgaum District Congress Committee and Parsi Rajakiya Sabha to-day (Thursday) in Marwadi Vidyalaya at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman, to protest against (1) Miss Mayo's book "Mother India, (2) Ban on Sak, (3) Royal Commission, (4) Bengal Detenus, (5) Kharagpur Impasse and to condole the death of (6) Zaghlul Pasha. Messrs. Jaisukhlal Mehta, P. R. Lele, Jamnadas Mehta, B. T. Desai, Indulal Yagnik and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and others will speak on the occasion.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th November 1927 to 6 a.m. of 9th November 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 68. Total mortality this day last year was 84.

STEAMER MOVMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karoa" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 12th instant and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival.

S.S. "Scotcraig" arrived Suez in the morning of the 7th instant.

G WARD D. C. C.

The first Council meeting of the above Committee will be held on Saturday (12-11-27) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's Office.

Nominations are invited for electing 2 delegates to 42nd Indian National Congress to be held at Madras in December 1927. Nominations from the members of the G Ward D. C. C. duly proposed and seconded will be received in the above Committee's office till 6 p.m. Thursday 17-11-27. In case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday (20-11-27) at the above Committee's office from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P. & S., of the Blind Relief Association, treated 130 patients in the month of October 1927, of whom 78 were males and 52 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays. Spectacles were given free to four poor patients.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The Kennedy Sea-Face Boy Scout Troop (The 68th Bombay) will perform a concert in aid of the Troop Funds at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Saturday, the 12th November 1927 at 6-30 p.m. Prof. V. G. Rao, M.A. will preside. Amongst the various items are Dialogues, Camp Fire, Scout Tableau, etc.

A SUCESSFUL MUSICAL CONCERT.

Professor Anant Bhalachandra Damle, a pupil of the famous music teacher Ramkrishnabova Vaze gave a fine musical treat to a small select audience gathered at the Gokhale Hall, Brahman Sabha Shankarwadi, Girgaum. He was assisted by Master Ramakant who gave a fine performance on harmonium and Mr. Dattaram Parwatkar who played charming "Jala Taranga" on Saturday last. A delightful evening was spent by lovers of music and the players were thanked for their trouble.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM AND H. M. THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has resolved to present an address and give an entertainment to His Majesty King Amanullah of Afghanistan, on behalf of the Muslim community of Bombay, on the occasion of His Majesty's forthcoming visit to this city.

RECOGNITION OF G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting of the representatives of the above Union held at Kalyan, on 5th November, 1927, under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala:

"This meeting of the representatives of the G.I.P. Railway staff earnestly requests the Agent to recognise the G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union now that it is registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926 and invite representatives of the Union to meet him and discuss the preliminaries regarding the same."

The resolution has been communicated to the Agent.

ROADS AND FOOT-PATHS OF BOMBAY

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

CORPORATION'S ASSURANCE TO EMPLOYEES

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation called in pursuance of a requisition signed by over forty members of the Corporation and held on Wednesday evening at the Corporation Hall, Mr. H. P. Mody moved the following resolution on behalf of the requisitionists:

(1) That a committee composed of the following councillors be appointed to enquire, in consultation with the Commissioner, into certain irregularities recently brought to notice in connection with the construction of roads and footpaths in the city, and submit their report to the Corporation, with necessary recommendations, within two weeks. (2) The Committee should enquire into any other irregularities that may be brought to its notice during its investigation. (3) For the purposes of enquiry the Committee be authorised to take evidence and to call for papers from the Commissioner. (4) That the Corporation assure those employees who will give evidence before the Committee that their prospects will not be prejudiced in any way on account of their giving the evidence.

Personnel of the Committee:—Messrs. S. K. Pupala, Meyer Nissim, B. T. Desai, Mantri, D. G. Khairaz, L. R. Tarsee, M. Desai, Y. G. Pandit, Boman Behram, Hirji Behdin, B. G. Horniman, H. P. Modi, Dr. Vora and Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.

The actual resolution moved by Mr. Mody slightly differed from the one that was tabled by the requisitionists but the House allowed the verbal alterations and the discussion proceeded.

Mr. P. J. Marzban welcomed the investigation, observing that the protection conceded to the employees of the Municipality should be scrupulously adhered to.

MR. TAIRSEE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Tairsee, who followed, observed that for the sake of completeness of enquiry the Committee had better include in their programme even buildings alongside of roads and footpaths. The speaker wanted to unearth all manner of corruption that was going on under the very nose of the Corporation. If it was impossible for the Committee to include buildings, then a separate Committee was necessary to go over that. Mr. Tairsee was of opinion that those members of the Corporation who had brought the irreguarities to the notice of the Municipality, should, in all fairness, not sit on the Committee of investigation. With that end in view he proposed that the names of five members, including his own, who were responsible for bringing the secret to the broad day light should be dropped from the personnel of the Committee. Mr. Tairsee moved an amendment to the proposition calling for deletion of five names.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED.

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy raised a point of order that a Committee appointed by the Corporation had no right under the law to call for papers from the Commissioner. In his opinion, the Corporation had no power to delegate its authority like that to a smaller body of its own creation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was surprised at the point of order raised by the Sheriff. He argued that it was perfectly within the competence of the Corporation to delegate its authority to a smaller body.

After a good deal of inconsequential debate on the point of order, Mr. Mody, the mover of the proposition, suggested a "via media." He asked the permission of the House to amend his proposition so as to bring it in line with the section of the law. The Committee, he said, should request the Commissioner to supply all the necessary papers it might require.

The President withheld the point of order raised by Mr. Byramji and the House accepted the alteration proposed by the mover.

Mr. Horniman rose to another point of order and pointed out to the President that section 38A which was germane to the previous point of order was overlooked. The President disallowed Mr. Horniman to proceed with a subject that had been decided.

COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE.

In his speech the Commissioner contradicted the statement made by Mr. Marzban that some employees were dismissed by the Municipality despite the protection granted them by a specific resolution of the Corporation. The employees concerned, he said, were dismissed four months before any resolution to that effect was passed. The Commissioner assured the House that he would most willingly place before the Committee any papers from the office that the Committee might require.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta expressed himself against the exclusion from the Committee of those members who were associated with the enquiry and whose efforts at the same time were mainly responsible for unearthing the scandal. He wanted Mr. Tairsee and others to co-operate with the work of the Committee.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was defeated when voted upon and the original proposition of Mr. Mody was carried by a very large majority. The meeting then dispersed.

SEASON'S FIRST BEARISH BURCAU.

PRICES DECLIM 123 POINTS.

AMERICAN CROP ESTIMATE RAISED.

NEWYORK, NOV. 9.

ESTIMATED CROP ON THE 1ST NOV. BALES. 12.842.000.
GINNED UP TO 1ST NOV. BALES. .. .. 9.926.000.

AMERICAN COTTON FACTS.

	May. 25th.	June. 25th.	July. 25th.	Aug. 25th.	Sept. 25th.	Average. Condi.	Crops.	Acreage.	Yield lbs. per acre.	Average Price in pence
1912-13 ..	78.9	80.4	76.5 ..	74.8 ..	69.6 ..	76.0	13,488,539	34,283,000	200	6.64
1913-14 ..	79.1	81.8	79.8 ..	68.2 ..	64.1 ..	74.5	13,982,811	37,089,000	190	7.27
1914-15 ..	74.3	79.6	76.4 ..	78.6 ..	73.5 ..	76.4	15,905,840	36,832,000	224	5.22
1915-16 ..	80.6	80.3	75.3 ..	69.9 ..	60.8 ..	73.1	11,068,173	31,412,000	176	7.49
1916-17 ..	77.5	81.1	72.3 ..	61.2 ..	56.3 ..	69.7	11,363,915	34,985,000	157	12.34
1917-18 ..	69.5	70.3	70.3 ..	67.8 ..	66.4 ..	67.7	11,218,242	33,841,000	160	21.64
1918-19 ..	82.3	85.8	73.6 ..	55.7 ..	54.4 ..	70.4	11,906,480	36,008,000	160	20.28
1919-20 ..	75.6	70.0	67.1 ..	61.4 ..	54.4 ..	65.7	11,325,532	33,566,000	161	26.34
1920-21 ..	62.4	70.7	74.1 ..	67.5 ..	59.1 ..	66.8	13,270,970	35,878,000	178	12.84
1921-22 ..	66.0	69.2	64.7 ..	49.3 ..	42.2 ..	58.3	7,977,778	30,509,000	124	11.61
1922-23 ..	69.6	71.2	70.8 ..	57.0 ..	56.0 ..	63.7	9,729,306	33,036,000	141	15.06
1923-24 ..	71.0	69.9	67.2 ..	54.1 ..	49.5 ..	62.3	10,170,694	37,122,000	129	16.09

	May. 25th.	June. 25th.	Juiy. 25th.	Aug. 1st.	Aug. 15th	Sept. 1st.	Sept. 15th.	Oct. 1st.				
1924-25 ..	65.6	71.2	68.5	67.4	64.9	59.3	55.4	53.5	61.6	13,639,399	41,360,000	157	13.80
1925-26 ..	76.6	75.9	70.4	65.6	62.0	56.2	53.8	..	65.8	16,122,516	46,053,000	167	10.76
1926-27 ..	..	..	75.4	70.7	69.8	63.5	59.6	59.5	61.5	65.7	17,755,070	47,653,000	182	8.28
1927-28 ..	..	..	..	..	69.5	..	56.1	..	54.2	59.9	?	42,683,000	?	?

GINNING FIGURES IN PAST SEASONS.

(IN THOUSANDS.)

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Ginning Sept. 1st ..	532	456	806	1,143	947	1,896	697	1,540
Ginning Sept. 16th ..	—	—	—	—	2,666	4,282	2,509	3,506
Ginning Oct 1st ..	—	—	—	—	4,528	7,126	5,643	5,945
Ginning per cent. ..	—	—	—	—	33.2	44.2	31.8	?
Ginning Oct. 18th ..	5,755	5,497	6,978	6,409	7,616	9,519	8,729	8.119
Ginning per cent. ..	43.2	68.9	71.7	63.0	55.8	59.0	49.2	?
Ginning Nov. 1st. ..	7,509	6,646	8.139	7,556	9,716	11,207	11,254	—
Ginning per cent. ..	56.6	83.3	83.7	74.3	71.2	69.5	63.4	?
Ginning Nov. 14th ..	8,915	7,274	8,870	8,369	11,162	12,260	12,956	—
Ginning per cent. ..	672	91.2	91 2	82.3	81.8	76.0	73.0	?
Final line Cotton ..	13,271	7,981	9,729	10,171	13,639	16,123	17,755	—
Linters ..	429	382	591	640	858	1,044	1,037	—
Total ..	13,700	8,360	10,320	10,811	14,497	17,167	18,792	—

BOMBAY, Nov. 9: (11 p.m.)

In forecasting a yield of 12,842,000 the Bureau has raised its prediction approximately by 164,000 bales in the last month. The cotton trade is therefore to be pardoned for assuming that further increase is in store and that the final verdict on yield prospects will be above 13,000,000 bales. Market opinion is divided. There are many who are bearish on the supply position as the ginning report showed 9,926,000 bales and some who are getting bullish on the price. Thirteen million bales when added with 7-3/4 million bales carry over is a lot of cotton. particularly with an allowance of half a million for linters. Consequently those who refuse to forget pre-war price levels or the more recent collapse last year, feel confident prices will work lower in the near future.

The New York futures market opened to-day 12 points lower and improved slightly before the report As soon as the market opened after the Bureau's figures were published, prices collapsed 123 points. At this level there was heavy covering and prices registered a sharp improvement of 65 points. At this improved level there was renewal of long liquidation and the latest New York price at 11 p.m. was reported 83 points lower.

Locally, the bull operators received a rude jerk as anticipated owing to overnight condition of our market and Broach April-May delivery after opening at Rs. 409 at 8 p.m. sagged to Rs. 484 when sharp selling from New York saved the market from a further fall and prices showed a small rally and were fluctuating around Rs. 388.

Our opinion for the local market is distinctly bearish in view of near approach of the movement of our crop and the technical situation of our market being weak, we look for further decline and advise short sales.

SEWERS AND WATER DRAINS

HEATED DEBATE ON TENDERS

Considerable heat was generated at the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, over a contract for sewers and water drains in connection with Hornby-Ballard scheme. It will be remembered that there were five tenders received by the Commissioner, of which Mr. K. G. Kermani's was the lowest and it was for Rs. 132,057. The second lowest tender was for Rs. 161,460. The Commissioner had recommended to the Committee the acceptance of Mr. Kermani's tender as it was the lowest one. There was, however, a letter to the Commissioner from the tenderer stating that he had gone in for the tender without properly reading the accurate specifications. He had besides, he wrote in his letter, tendered for hand-broken rubble instead of for machine-broken rubble. His one more complaint was that the members of the Corporation unnecessarily interfered with the work and even dug it up at times. Under the circumstances he would like to withdraw fror the contract. But he said that if the Committee insisted on his proceeding with the contract, he would do the work according to the tendered price.

Mr. Arbuthnot wanted to see the tender form in order to ascertain the exact terms but he was told that it was stated therein that metal had to be machine-broken instead of hand-broken. After a very heated discussion, Mr. Arbuthnot moved that the tender be accepted.

Mr. Tairsee was at a loss to account for the particular solicitude on the part of certain members for a contractor who, in his opinion, was able to take care of himself. His objection was merely on grounds of principle. He did not want that the contractors should take shelter under the inability of the Committee to enforce the strict terms of the contract.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Marzban, Desai, Dr. Vora and several others differed from the view taken by Mr. Tairsee.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment to accept the tender but at the same time appoint a Committee of three members of the Standing Committee to supervise the work was rejected and the original proposition of Mr. Arbuthnot was carried.

BOXING.

HARD KNOCKS GALORE.

BILLIMORIA AND COULTAS DRAW.

The boxing tournament held last night in aid of the Poppy Day Fund attracted a large crowd to the Cowasji Jehangir Hall and some excellent sport was witnessed. Hard knocks were given and received in the best of spirit and what made the spirit of the contestants more commendable was that all fought for a good cause and nothing else.

The star fight of the evening, a fifteen-round contest between Saddler Coultas and Fulli Billimoria for the Mody Belt and Bantam Weight Championship, lost some of its interest in the fact that the soldier was unable to make the weight owing to the exigencies of his military duties and weighed in three pounds over the limit. The fight was thus restricted to a ten-round catch-weight bout, the belt and title not being at stake.

But despite this the fight was an excellent one and worthy of the importance attributed to it. Both men set to work with a vengeance and at the end both had had souvenirs to show. And what was more appropriate the result was a draw, a decision which not many could criticise. In the beginning there was a great deal of wrestling, but the strict supervision of the referee, Capt. Fox, put an end to this, and the fight became a real hard slam which both men tried hard to settle in a decisive manner. Throughout it was a close struggle and a return fight would prove very popular.

In this six-round bout with Denzil Martin, Corporal McKnight, the Army feather weight champion, amply justified his reputation and gave an exhibition of real good boxing spiced with the requisite amount of science. The result was a comfortable win for him. Martin, however, stood up manfully to him, and for four rounds held his own: but the superior experience of the soldier was a deciding and his clean crisp hitting had the local lad very groggy in the last two rounds.

It was altogether a knock-out night for no fewer than three of the contests were settled by that route. Gunner Leach disposed of Percy Lilly in the very first round of their middle-weight contest, while Pte. Jordan treated Rifleman Moore in like manner. Sergt. Carless lasted two rounds with Gunner White who handled out a real sleep-producer which was very effective. Master J. Miles gave a good account of himself against Master F. R. Talati, and E. Frewin outpointed Corpl. Slater in three fast rounds.

The contest between Pte. Cayless and Corpl. McMillan saw the latter win narrowly on points, while Pte. Parnett and Lance-Corpl. Slater fought a draw. Victor Brighte won his fight against M. Wadia and Pte. Jones, who was obviously a novice, gave in to Gunner Yates in the first round after stopping half-a-dozen of the best.

Sir Reginald Spence with a few introductory remarks called upon Sir Leslie Hudson to present to the competitors certificates which were to be signed by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. After the presentation Sir Leslie Hudson thanked the audience for their hearty support and called upon the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp to present a medal to Capt. Fox in appreciation of the excellent work he had done for the Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation. Capt. Fox after some persuasion took the ring to express his thanks for the gift. He also thanked that well-known sporting enthusiast, Mr. G. L. Chard, who had done all the spade-work in the tournament and to whom its success was mainly due.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

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To-day's Closing Rate 1
Difference .....

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1927.

THE AVALANCHE OF PROTEST

"Speaking for myself I shall have nothing to do with this Commission. I shall give no evidence before it nor take part in any stage of it even if I am asked to in its deliberations or discussions. I am going to address a meeting of Liberals here on Friday and I am going to declare my mind freely to them and advise them not to have anything to do with this Commission. I have made up my mind that I shall have nothing to do with it."

—DR. SAPRU.

It may be easy to fool all men for some time and some men for all time, but it is not quite so easy to fool all men for all time. The people of India have refused to be fooled by the All-British Reforms Commission. The studied attempts of the Viceroy and some of the Governors to take the leaders by surprise, to prevent the creation in the country of collective hostile opinion by interviewing them individually one after another and charging all with the secrecy of confidence, have miserably failed to stop the avalanche of national indignation at the utter exclusion of Indians from the Commission. The latest Press interviews with Indian leaders only confirm those published yesterday, condemning the scheme unreservedly. The statement issued by the Swarajist leaders of Bengal, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and two other Muslim leaders and the Free Press interviews with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr A. Rangaswami Iyengar express the Congress attitude about which there could not have been any doubt at any time. The Congress went as far as it could honourably go to offer co-operation to the British Government. But the Baldwin Government want humiliating subservience and not genuine co-operation and the present scheme is born of such an attitude. The Congress could only spurn the scheme. Even outside the Congress the response is far from what the Viceroy expected. "I shall have nothing to do with the Commission", remarks Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Liberal leader, "I shall give no evidence before it nor take part in any stage of it even if I am asked to." Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir M. Shafi all agree in condemning the scheme as a blunder of the first magnitude.

As if to set off by contrast the reality of this universal condemnation there is the view of Sir B. N. Mukherjee, which very much his own. There must be out the 300 millions of Indians some per- officials, non-officials and semi-officials, think like him. If only for that rea- is necessary to examine his views tience. His argument that the nt of a Royal Commission is a of the King and that there n a Royal Commission "sub- tive vote" is neither here body wanted to encroach y's prerogative and no- ted Indian representa- ission All that the s a Commission like missions but with tion of Indians. do well not to e for the ex- tion that it all number ding the s some- that, the Sir e is- he r. ir e

concession is but a sop, the "advice" having no binding power whatsoever. The days are long past when Indians prized mere association without power as a great privilege. And when the occasion is to extend the scope of responsible Government in India, such association is a mere mockery and is best treated as such. It is, however, something that Sir R. N. Mukherjee could get himself to say, "I know that many of my distinguished countrymen have with one voice denounced the idea of excluding Indians from the Commission and from many points of view they are amply justified in doing so, particularly as exclusion appears to them to imply unfitness to deliberate upon their own country's future." That is precisely the nation's attitude and it would be best for waverers if there are any to fall in with that attitude and present an All-Indian front to the All-British Commission. It is true that one must be cautious in forming one's views on matters of moment especially in expressing those views. But leaders at any rate should not abdicate their function of giving a bold and prompt lead and should not fight shy of the word "boycott" as some of them unfortunately seem to be. Vacillation on their part in face of a crisis may be dangerous in its consequences. Our leaders must speak out their mind before it is too late. This is not an occasion for mental reservations. They have in Sir Tej Bahadur a distinguished and experienced guide to follow. "I have made up my mind", Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says in regard to the Commission, "that I shall have nothing to do with it." Sir Tej Bahadur has spoken for All-India and has given a courageous lead which, we have no doubt, will be generally followed. Munshi Iswar Saran has no hesitation in saying that the only self-respecting reply Indians can give is summed up in the one word "boycott." The "Leader", the most authoritative organ of Indian Liberals, does not mince matters and is not afraid to declare that we must ignore this Commission and not go anywhere near it.

We had expected that members of the Labour Party at least would refuse to work on the Commission unless Indians were adequately represented on it. We were encouraged in this belief by the known, or rather professed, solicitude of that Party for India's right of Self-determination. The resolution, which the Blackpool Labour Conference unanimously passed only last month in favour of Swaraj for India and her right of Self-determination, had committed the Party unequivocally to that resolution. But the announcement of the Commission and its personnel has been made and its Labour members are not reported as having refused their seats on the Commission. Labour papers and some members of Parliament have only said a word of protest against the exclusion of Indians. Mr. Fenner Brockway regrets that a Labour member should have accepted membership of the Commission and Dr. Rutherford is the only Labour leader who declares that the Labour Party should have made the inclusion of their nominees conditional on the appointment of an equal number of Indians. Whether the Party would follow it up with effective action before the debate on the Commission comes off early next week will be known soon. If they fail India in this crisis they will have betrayed their own cherished principles and solemn promises and will have only confirmed the suspicion of many that where India is concerned Labour is as Imperialistic as the Conservatives. Whatever Labour may do or fail to do, our own duty is clear. The whole country having unmistakably condemned the Commission, it remains for the country's leaders to concert effective measures to deal with the crisis. There is no doubt that the Commission should be completely boycotted. But we repeat that a mere negative attitude is not sufficient. We think it is absolutely necessary to appoint a thoroughly representative People's Commission. If only that Commission could present a unanimous report and be backed by a united Congress, it would be a splendid achievement. Presenting a copy of the People's Commission's Report to each Member of Parliament will be a fairly effective reply to the All-British Commission. We are glad that Mr. Jinnah has already taken the initiative in appealing to various leaders to meet in an All-Party Conference in Bombay. Bombay has a fine cosmopolitan atmosphere eminently suited to such a Conference It is also a fairly central place and also presents the opportunity of associating the business interests of the country with any programme of work that may be agreed upon at the Conference. Businessmen have now learnt from bitter experience the consequences of isolation from legitimate political activities and the views expressed by the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Purshottamdas and Sir Manmohandas Ramji, are a welcome sign that the business community has realised that the best interests of Indian industry and commerce can only be served by whole-hearted co-operation with the political leaders of the country. It is only by uniting all parties, all communities and all the business interests that we can effectively deal with the crisis. We trust all leaders will promptly respond to Mr. Jinnah's appeal. It is as well, however, to make it clear that the concerted action which the country expects leaders to take must, first and foremost, be the organisation of effective boycott of the Commission. There can be no compromise in this matter which involves national honour. The splendid lead, which respected and veteran Liberal leaders like Dr. Sapru and Liberal organs like the "Leader" have given, leaves no room for doubt that such concerted action will be taken. Next to complete boycott will be the formulation of the National Demand in a manner that Britain dare not flout. This two-fold action, and nothing less, will alone redeem India's honour.

MORE CANT.

The report may or may not be true that a vast organisation has been launched by Anglo-Indian ex-officials in England and other vested interests to prejudice the British against every reform in India and that it is this very organisation that has financed the publication of Miss Mayo's book and is now financing its sale. But, there is no doubt that a number of ex-Civilians who were lying low for some years past, have now burst into activity. Some of them go on denouncing Indians without any reservation in the Mayo-Pilcher Craddock fashion. They are dangerous enough. But more subtle though non the less real is the danger from those who have used their opportunities in India to learn the art of damning with faint praise and whose official careers shed on them the glamour of being experts on India. To this class belongs Mr. P. R. Cadell, a retired Bombay Civilian, ex-Rice Controller, and ex-Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, whom the people of Bombay could not have forgotten. Mr. Cadell recently read before the East India Association a paper on the Indian Navy. It purported to be mainly an historical sketch and dwelt on the splendid traditions of the old Royal Indian Marine and the achievement of the British officers of the marine service. Then, he archly threw out a warning against anything being done to mar the glory of that service. It is superfluous to say what he regarded as a danger to the great British traditions. He did not denounce the idea of Indianisation, that is not his way. On the other hand, he was glad "that the opportunity for serving their country has been thrown open to the youth of India." But, there are mighty difficulties in the way. However, he is patronising enough to add: 'If there is at present no tradition of such service among the landed and educated class in India, there is no inherent impossibility to prevent its creation even among those whose home is far from the ocean, if the willingness to undergo the necessary arduous training is forthcoming." This is quite true, but traditions follow practice and practice follows opportunities. What opportunities did Government give Indians all these years for a naval career? A beginning has yet to be made and Government, though ready to furnish some limited training, are not yet prepared to guarantee service to those who may go through the training. Mr. Cadell gave another left-handed compliment to Indians when he observed that "Indian members of the crew, if not called on to do the major share of the fighting, always seem to have behaved well." This is of a piece with the fam" compliment that Indians make excellent sepyos *if led by British officers.* Officers who have known more about fighting than Mr. Cadell have cheerfully acknowledged that to the extent opportunities have been given to Indians, they have given an excellent account of themselves in every department of warfare. It is childish and a little disingenuous on the part of Mr. Cadell to croak about the caste prejudices of Indian naval officers, the need for character and indulge in similar clap-trap. There are millions in India who have no caste prejudices and there are millions in England who are never free from racial prejudices, which can do even more mischief than caste prejudices. As for character, Indians do not blush for not possessing "British character," which shrinks from equal opportunities to all. Let those who prate about the superior grit, superior this and superior that of the British first dare to give both Indians and the British fair and equal opportunities and then demonstrate their superiority if they can.

WHEAT AND TARES

The Cinematograph Committee appointed by the Government of India, when will have to convince the public by its recommendations that its origin and existence are not due to the anxiety of that Government to pave the way for preference to British films in India, has begun examining witnesses in Bombay. It will have copious material before it from the Bombay evidence to recommend that what India wants primarily is protection to its nascent film industry and that as regards censorship things are better left alone as they are. As Rao Saheb Chunilal Munim rightly observed in reply to a query from the Chairman there is no complaint in Bombay that Western civilization is not properly represented to Easterners in the Western films coming to the East. This is not surprising, considering that after more than a hundred years of contact with the West, Indians are not so dense as to be unable to distinguish between the tares and the wheat in the harvest of Western civilization. Good films are appreciated, poronographic and salacious films are already being kept out by the Provincial Boards of Censors. What India needs is healthy and practical assistance from the State for producing locally good class Indian films.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE.

OUR LEGISLATORS' DUTY

(BY DR. K. K. DADACHANJI.)

VIII.*

It is a matter of no importance to the people of India, whether this miserable I. T. F. of 12,000 does or does not exist, as such a small and inefficient force would 'count for nothing' in a first class war. Supposing there is a European conflagration simultaneous with a far-Eastern conflagration, in which Britain would be unable to spare a sufficiency of trained troops for the defence of India, we can guess at the result, without a great stretch of imagination. The fate of India under the circumstances would be much more horrid than that of Belgium or France which were more or less prepared for the last war of 1914-1918. I suppose, the members of the Assembly believe that the British Empire is something uncommon and proof against all damage and breakage in war, and so are living in a fools' paradise. The last war showed how easy it is to break 4 apparently solid Empires, which were more brittle than annealed glass! In fact, we may enquire where would the British Empire and Indian have been, if the U. S. A. with their inexhaustible resources had cast in their lot with the Germans in place of the Allies? Britain does not and cannot guarantee the protection of India in all circumstances. For instance, the Government of India definitely state in "The Army in India and its Evolution" that "If India is exposed to attack, which 'her own resources' cannot effectively repel, His Majesty's Government, 'if it is humanly possible to do so', will come to her assistance with the armed forces of the United Kingdom."

NO GUARANTEE OF DEFENCE.

His Majesty's Government gives no guarantee for the defence of India in the next war, and repudiates its responsibility by restricting it to the words "If it is humanly possible to do so, H. M.'s Government will come to India's assistance." Otherwise India must fend for herself. Neither her human resources nor industrial resources have been efficiently developed for the next war.

We do not know what His Majesty's Government will do, in case 'it is humanly impossible for it to help India during the next world-war, 'when exposed to attacks, which India's own resources cannot effectively repel.' As a matter of fact, we know that India's resources in untrained cannon fodder are inexhaustible, but they are at the same time unemployable due to lack of training during peace-time. And the idiotic scheme of training only 12,000 Indians in 6 years is from the military point of view so very absurd that none except the practical jokers of the Indian Army Department and of the Indian Assembly can have the foolhardiness to bring it before the people of India for popular support! If a small and poor State like Afghanistan can maintain 450,000 men, and the pauper tribesmen of the North-West Frontier can maintain 200,000 men surely a rich and powerful Empire like India can maintain at least a million of her sons, trained to arms, and ready to counteract any menace whenever it happens to actualise. Hence, sensible people will agree that the Report of the Territorial Committee will certainly not give us an efficient and adequate I. T. F., and that as its ultimate object seems to be to leave things as they are except for minor changes of little importance, it is the obvious duty of the Assembly to throw the Report into the waste paper basket and resolve to appoint another Committee of efficient and intelligent persons, who have studied the problem of nationalization of the Indian Army, as a readily available trained instrument for employment with success in the next world-war.

If each part of the Empire, including India, can prepare and maintain an efficient and adequate national army for its self-defence, the Empire as a whole can defend itself against its enemies in the next war, by co-ordinating all the national armies. So far, I have dealt with the need and urgency of expansion of the I. T. F. and have shown the worthlessness of the recommendations of the Territorial Committee and have at the same time suggested the rational lines along which the expansion of the I. T. F. could be and should be carried out on 'military grounds of preparation for the next world-war.'

LESSON OF THE WAR IGNORED.

One need only add that in recommending the expansion of the I. T. F., one assumes that it is an essential support of the Indian Swaraj, for the defence of which our patriotic young men will be ready to sacrifice their all. The defence of the British Empire will be a secondary consideration. Neither Canada, nor Australia, nor any of the other so-called equal partners of 'the British Commonwealth of Nations' is either expected to maintain or does maintain an Imperial army in times of peace, solely for helping the Empire in times of war. When India will attain Swaraj she will follow the patriotic example of the Dominions. She will, no doubt, like them realize that the problem of self-defence will absorb all her energies,

(Continued On Page 8).

*Previous articles appeared on 1st, 2nd, 8th and 30th September and 8th and 25th October and 8th instant.

BOYCOTT--THE ONLY HONOURABLE COURSE.

LIBERAL AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF MOMMISSION

"HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

"The Leader" commenting on the announcement of the Viceroy, states:

":Actually it is now demonstrated by the British Government for the benefit of even the more credulous of our countrymen that in their treatment of India, there can be in the lowest depth a deeper still. Let us state here and now unequivocally and unreservedly that we regard this long looked for Statutory Commission, as it is constituted, as being both an injury and an insult to India. It is a calculated affront to Indian opinion, to Indian intelligence as well as to Indian self-respect. We declare our want of confidence in the Commission. It is our considered opinion that our countrymen should have nothing to do with it. We will exhort them every time to ignore this Commission, not to go anywhere near it and instead to apply their moral energy to a strong and sustained agitation, of course principally in our country, but also in theirs, for the early statutory recognition of India's indefeasible right to govern herself. "Nations by themselves are made" is a saying not less true than it is old and if India is to regain the lost place among the nations, as it is our devout faith that she is destined to, she will owe that consummation not to the Birkenheads and Irwins and Simons of the British race, but to their own active and manly and persistent patriotism, scornful of all petty considerations, marked by undeviating righteousness and sanctified by the blessing of the most high. Let our countrymen resolve in the crisis of their fate, they will lead dedicated lives in the service of the Motherland and they shall have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success."—Free Press.

NO ROOM FOR INDIAN PARTICIPATION

The Honourable Sir Munmohundas Ramji, Kt., and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., have issued the following statement regarding the Reforms Commission:—

The announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy is not one on which any Indian can congratulate the British Cabinet or the Government of India for their concurrence with the views of the former. One recalls a long number of names of distinguished Indians who have served on the Executive Council of the Viceroy or the Provincial Governors with distinction during the last several years, and if none even among these met with the approval of the Government for the purpose of acting as members of the Commission, one can only say that the main idea must have been to exclude Indians altogether not because none could be found with the necessary qualifications to sit on the Commission but for other reasons. This omission is one which cannot but be regarded as a humiliation to India and Indians and although His Excellency's personal statement may be taken to be sincere, there is no doubt that His Excellency has been sadly misguided in underestimating the soreness of Indian feeling at this omission. As Indians have been excluded from seats on the Commission, there is hardly any doubt that no assistance would be required in any other direction from them and we feel (speaking in our personal capacities) that it would be difficult to find self-respecting Indians willing to assist a Commission thus constituted.

Notes of the Day.

Impartial Judges!

In his laboured apologia for the Parliamentary Commission the Viceroy says that this select body of seven who will be rightly considered by Indians as their judge-prosecutors are men who will "evidently bring fresh, trained and unaffected judgment to bear upon an immensely complex constitutional issue." The issue is certainly rendered far more complex by Birkenhead and Company by the insulting refusal to allow Indian co-operation in its solution, but in regard to the impartiality and the unaffected judgment of the members of the Commission the less said the better. Sir Pheroze Sethna does well to point out in the trenchant criticism he offers regarding the Viceroy's statement that the controller of the destinies of the "Daily Telegraph," Lord Burnham, for instance, cannot for one moment be regarded as an unprejudiced or impartial member of the "travelling committee," as the "Times" styles the Commission. The "Daily Telegraph" and its cousins the "Morning Post" and the "Times" are always busy damning the Indian case for real responsible Government and to suggest that the man who is responsible for the conduct of one of them can bring an "unaffected" judgment on the Indian constitutional problem is to presume amongst Indians a dense ignorance of the political proclivities of the "Daily Telegraph."

Bratianu's Luck.

They are a picturesque and romantic family—the children of the late King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania. The prodigal Prince Carol waits in Paris, watching patiently how far his friends can succeed in inviting him to Bucharest to deprive his little son of his throne, while his sister the Princess Ileana is reported to be busy with a romance of her own, a clandestine walk-out with a young naval lieutenant. The romantic strain in the family of King Ferdinand has proved to be Bratianu's good luck in the present crisis. The Rumanian peasants cannot think much now of a Prince who asks them to be patriotic on his behalf while he remains at a safe distance and the escapades of his sister can be cleverly turned to profitable political account by M. Bratianu and his colleagues. The propertied interests and the administrative services in the country would rather have a young Prince to rule over them under a strong Regency than suffer the notoriety of finding Rumania an object of international ridicule with a musical comedy Prince on the throne.

In a New Garb.

Sir Pheroze Sethna is thoroughly right in demanding an explanation from the Government of India and Sir Basil Blackett as to the precise nature of the Reserve Bank scheme the latter is to discuss in England with the Secretary of State. We feel sure, however, that neither the Government nor Sir Basil will oblige the public with any explanation till the whole new scheme of an Indian Bank is hatched in secrecy in consultation with their common master the S.O.S. and with British financiers. In fact we have not much doubt about the new scheme. Government have scrapped the scheme of a National Reserve Bank. The choice is now, so far as Government are concerned, between the old Shareholders' scheme and its variant, ill-disguised by the name of Stockholders' Bank. The former scheme, Government know but too well, will receive short shrift from the Assembly, if that knocked-out thing can be set on its legs again. Government are, therefore, trying to present it in a new "National" garb, so as to deceive some if not all Indian legislators. And the best thing that Indian financial experts in India can do is to expose fully the fraud of a Stock-holders' scheme.

Divide and Rule.

In the natural and inevitable pre occupation of the politically-minded with concerting measures to meet the insult of a purely Parliamentary Commission, it is likely that the cause of the Kharagpur workers may attract less attention at present. Let us repeat our warning that the Kharagpur policy of the Railway Lords of India will be practised all over the country unless public opinion makes an insistent and united demand that the lot of the railwaymen must be immediately improved. The official idea now is how many men to sack and on how many railway systems, while the Anglo-Indian community is to be given the bait of better treatment and is being cajoled with fulsome praise in London and in this country as the one community with special aptitude for railway work. We wish its rank and file had sense enough not to listen to its Gidneys but to its Morenos. The divide and rule policy being pursued on the railways may one day prove disastrous to the Anglo-Indian community however pleasant it feels about its operation to-day. It cannot afford to endure in the long run the united distrust of all the other communities in India.

"I WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT"

DR. SAPRU'S COURAGEOUS LEAD

LIBERAL AND CONGRESS LEADERS URGE BOYCOTT

"LAUNCH PASSIVE RESISTANCE," SAYS BEPIN PAL.

BENGAL HINDU-MUSLIM MANIFESTO.

ALL-INDIA CONDEMNATION OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION

The appointment of the Statutory Commission has at last been made and with it the worst expectations of the Indian public have been realised, thanks to the Tory Government of Great Britain who, it seems, have made a pious resolve to sit tight over the political destinies of this country to the last day of their dethronement. Never before was the cup of India's national humiliation so full to the brim and never before was there such a most unhappy blend of injury and insult. The wave of indignation that has swept over the length and breadth of the country consequent upon the official announcement of the Commission is simply phenomenal.

There is almost a unanimity of opinion among the leaders of various national parties in India, even including the Liberal Party, that the Commission, constituted as it is, can serve no useful purpose. The general opinion prevailing in the political circles is that the country should take up the insolent challenge thrown out by the Tory Government and boycott the Commission without the least ceremony. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru has given a splendid lead by saying: I will have nothing to do with it (the Commission) and I will advise the Liberals not to have anything to do with it."

The "Leader" asks the country to boycott the Commission, so do the "Tribune" and Munshi Iswarsaran. We must launch Passive Resistance, says Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal.

The Congress President urges boycott and denounces the Commission as "the most comprehensive and conspicuous insult to the Indian people." Bengal Hindu-Muslim leaders, including Mr. Sen-Gupta, Subash Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, and Mr. Fazlul Haque, urging boycott, say that its cold weather tour must be made a complete farce.

Sir Purshottamdas and Sir Manmohandas Ramji say that it would be difficult to find self-respecting Indians to assist the Commission.

British Labour Leaders denounce the Commission, which, according to Col. Wedgwood could not inspire confidence.

Mr. Fenner Brockway regretted that a Labour member had accepted its membership.

The action of British Government, according to Dr. Rutherford, fully justified a boycott.

MADRAS, November 9.

Opinion in Madras, so far available, on the personnel of the Statutory Commission and the procedure decided upon for investigation and the collection of evidence reveals a sense of resentment on the part of leaders, in whose pronouncements, however is discernible caution and hesitation to express themselves definitely, before the forthcoming meeting of all parties.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar, the President of the Congress, interviewed by the Associated Press, however, expressed himself committed to boycotting the Commission and declared that the Commission, as constituted, with all that it implied, was the most comprehensive and conspicuous insult to the Indian people and to all political parties, leaders and workers. Mr. Srinivasa Aiyengar added that no guarantee of full Swaraj or dominion status was given, and therefore, in his opinion, the Congress had to decide in favour of "completest boycott of the Commission in all its parts and aspects."

STICK TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE PROPOSAL.

On the proposal to institute a Select

Sir John Simon, M.P., Chairman of the Royay Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms.

Committee of the legislature, Mr. Aiyengar observed that it was a subordinate position which they even now possessed, namely, of writing down their opinions for the Commission. Pleading for the Commission being ignored, he advocated the country sticking to the plan of a round table conference or convention parliament.

INSULT INTENSELY AGGRAVATED.

Mr. A. Ragaswami Aiyengar, Secretary of the Congress, declared that the Viceroy's carefully chosen words misrepresented the real position of non-co-operators and nationalists, and that the insult to India, involved in the Preamble of the Act as well as in Section 84 (A), had now been intensely aggravated by the obvious implications of excluding India altogether. Characterising this as a perversion of the Act, he added: "I am confident that the Viceroy's statement has rendered the country a service in accelerating unity of plan and action by which conference may cary out the effective boycott of thir monsterous commission and ring Swaraj by that unity of policy which now seems certain of achievement."

Dr. Annie Besant who deferred giving her opinion on the plan of action till after Wednesday's meeting, pleaded for united front.

Mr. Yakub Hussan opined that it would be useless and futile to boycott the commission for the simpic reason that the boycott was not likely to be effective boycott; therefore it would only betray their impotency.

European opinion will not be available till they meet together, while the Justice party leaders declined to express their views.—A. P.

Col. G. R. Lane Fox (Secretary Mines Department), is another Conservative member of the Statutory Commission.

DEMORALISING PUBLIC LIFE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, in a press interview says, there is really nothing new in the Viceroy's Statement. His Majesty's Government and evidently the Government of India have practically identified themselves with those who have been notoriously opposed to any real reasonably rapid constitutional advance in India. They have not only flouted Indian sentiments and opinions in excluding Indian politicians but they have been trying by various diplomatic devices to demoralise our public life.—Free Press.

LAUNCH PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

In a special article to the "Forward," Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal says, it is a cunningly devised scheme and a calculated attempt to deceive Indian politicians. Mr. Pal urges his countrymen to launch an intense campaign of passive resistance and, to sternly refuse to take in the bait. We need another baptism in fire he says in the face of the deliberate denial of self-determination. Non-Swaragist groups in the Councils and the country should reconsider their policy and bring it into line with Swarajist obstruction.—Free Press.

FATAL OBSTINACY IN ERROR

WHOLESALE BOYCOTT ONLY COURSE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

"As for the reception which the Commission will meet with in the country I have not the slighest doubt or misgiving in my mind that it will be boycotted wholesale by Congressmen, Liberals and everybody with any political pretension in the country," said Prof. Jitendralal Bannerjee, M.L.C. in an interview to Free Press of India. Mr. Bannerjee continued: The element of surprise is wanting in the announcement as the issue had been canvassed threadbare within the last few weeks, but not so the element of bitter indignation at the futuity of the whole thing. That the British Cabinet should have persisted in their idea of purely Parliamentary Commission in spite of ominous warnings about the effect of such step, is but another instance of that fatal obstinacy in error which precedes destruction of men and institutions. The Commission is an insult to the political sense and absence of political imagination which is a sure index of the effete and decadent race from whose hands the sceptre of the world sovereignty is fast slipping away. The worst enemies of British administration by the most perverse exercise of malicious ingenuity could not have devised a step better calculated to loosen the hold of British rule upon India than this measure upon which British Cabinet has embarked

Mr. Stephen Walsh, Secretary for War in the Labour Government, is one of the members of the "All White Commission."

presumably after full and careful consideration.—Free Press.

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE TO BOYCOTT.

BOLD POLICY OF DIRECT ACTION NEEDED.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

I repudiate the right of the British or any other people to rule over this country and the only conditions on which I can honestly agree to the continuance of the British connection with India are those which are embodied in the Irish Free State Treaty. It was in virtue of the right of self-determination embodied in that treaty that the Assembly in 1924 demanded a Round Table Conference for the settlement of the Indian Constitution. A Royal Commission with an Indian majority and an Indian Chairman may be a substitute for a Round Table Conference but short of that it is impossible to reconcile ourselves to any other agency for the settlement of India's political status. If there is not going to be either a Round Table Conference or a Commission of the kind I have mentioned above, it is a matter of perfect indifference to me whether in the machinery now devised by the Government, the personnel is exclusively British or contains an Indian element.

I cannot understand the tearing of the hair and the gnashing of the teeth that is now going on in some Indian quarters because a few Indians are not taken on this Commission. At least the announcement of this Commission is an honest and unequivocal act embodying the divine right of the British people to rule this country; but if a minority consisting of one or two flunkeys and one or two amiable non-entities it would have given the Commission the colour of a representative character while result would have been the same as happened in the case of the recent Currency Commission.

DUTY OF INDIAN PEOPLE.

The duty of the Indian people in the presence of this fresh outrage on their self-respect is clear and can only be discharged not by the demand for the inclusion of one or two Indians but by a bold and unequivocal policy of direct action in which all the protestants should join. I see no sign of such an attitude among the majority of these indignant gentlemen. They have no intention of embarking on such a self-respecting course and under the circumstances anything like the conference which is suggested would be merely exposing the Indian people to ridicule and contempt. The Congress must decide to boycott the Commission but not on the ground that there is no Indian on it but because it is a negation of the right of self-determination to which the national organisation stands committed for the last ten years.

INSULT TO THE ASSEMBLY

PLEA FOR ABSOLUTE BOYCOTT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

"I am in favour of absolute boycott of the Commission. Let its reports and conclusions go forth to the world as things with which the Indian people had nothing whatever to do in any capacity," said Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee interviewed on the Royal Commission. He holds the personel of the Commission entirely unsatisfactory and the Viceroy's argument to exclude Indians puerile and absurds. "The British people as a whole have gained immensely by keeping India in political and economic subjection. For this reason the Britishers, with the exception of a small number, are as a rule in favour of maintaining India's present political and economic condition of dependency. Members of Parliament as such are in this respect of same opinion with the rest of their countrymen. Those members of the Parliament who have been appointed members of the Commission, do not belong to the small number of exceptional Englishmen who really want India to be free. Hence the Commission, as constituted, cannot be considered really an imprtial body.

PATRIOTISM—NO CRIME.

Every nation is entitled to form, and does form, its own estimate of its own political capacity. Every nation is biassed in its own favour. That is no crime. As other nations have the right of self-determination, so have we. But if the Parliament is to perform its duty justly and fairly, it should have our complete case before it. Parliament will not read volumes of evidence. It will be guided by reports and recommendations. As Indians do not from either majority or minority of the members of the Commission, they cannot write even a minority report or even dissent. No amount of suggesting, commenting or criticising on the part of the Joint Committee of the Central Legislature or giving evidence etc., can be a substitute for, or, in any degree, equivalent to, writing the report. The Assembly would be entirely wanting in self-res-

(Continued on next page.)

LIBERALS DECLARE FOR BOYCOTT.

I Shall Have Nothing To Do With It.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interviewed this morning by a representative of the Associated Press said:—"Speaking for myself, I shall have nothing to do with this Commission. I shall give no evidence before it nor take part in any stage of it, even if I am asked to, in its deliberations or discussions. I am going to address a meeting of the Liberals here on Friday and I am going to declare my mind freely to them and advise them not to have anything to do with this Commission. I have made up my mind that I shall have nothing to do with it."

Let Us Sink Our Differences

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

Mr. Iswar Saran, M.L.A., interviewed said:—"The appointment of this non-Indian Commission is an insult and a warning to India. It is in the nature of a challenge. The only answer which self-respecting India can give, can be summed up in one word "boycott." But mere boycott is not enough. In this hour of crisis let us sink our differences and summon a National Convention to draft India's Constitution. We can start work immediately with Dr. Annie Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill as the basis.

Viscount Burnham will also sit on the Commission to inquire into the question of Indian Constitutional Reforms.

PILGRIMAGE OF GRACE.

WELSH MINERS ON LONG TRAVELS

HARD LOT IN COAL FIELDS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Equipped for a long march some carrying pitlamps and accompanied by lorries loaded with provisions and field kitchens, 400 unemployed Welsh miners have converged on Newport whence they will march to London by stages for the purpose of demonstrating the sorry conditions in coalfields and seeking Government action. Many women-folk with tears stained faces saw off the contingents from Rhondda and the adjoining valleys. Mr. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, will join the marchers at Swindon.—Reuter.

GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL INQUEST.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The editorial comments hitherto on Government's statement regarding the Statutory Commission which is a feature of this morning's papers indicate mixed reception. It is generally agreed that Sir J. Simon will be the most able and disinterested Chairman. The "Daily Telegraph" refers to hostile Indian criticism and points out that the functions of the Commission will be analogous to those of the jury, and on such a body anyone wedded to the definte and decided view regarding what should be the outcome of "this great constitutional inquest" should be and would be out of place. It concludes:—Boycott would be the least favourable evidence that could be given with regard to the growth of political responsibility among Indians.

The "Westminster Gazette" says that the problem of governing India is psychological as well as political and the absence of Indian representation will cause misgiving and disappointment.

The "Daily News" considers the Viceroy's explanation of the omission of Indians profoundly unconvincing.—Reuter.

JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE IN CONGRESS WEEK.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar has convened a preliminary meeting of local Indian journalists to consider the desirability of holding an All-India Journalists' Conference during the Congress Week.—A. P.

"GUARDIAN" ON COMMISSION

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The "Manchester Guardian" gravely doubts whether the procedure advocated by Lord Irwin will give Indians an adequate share in the Commission's deliberations and says that unless Indian party leaders are already agreed it seems very questionable whether Indian legislatures should attempt the task assigned to them. The paper says if Select Committees submit dissentient reports, the fact may be used to damage India's claim for Swaraj. If there is an attempt at a compromise, the compromise will have no binding effect on communal extremists who will rush to the Commission to denounce the compromise. The Committee man who dared to abate the jot of India's claim to full and immediate Swaraj would risk his political future. The paper concludes by saying that the Commission, however, is not bound by the procedure suggested. "We trust that no rash decision will be taken in India till party leaders have discussed with Sir John Simon."—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister for Education, will leave Bombay on tour to Sind on November 18, returning on December 5. The Minister will visit Mirpurkhas, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Larkhana, Hyderabad and Karachi.

A fire occurred in Allahabad Chowk on Tuesday. A large number of shops were completely burnt down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50,000.—Free Press.

CHARGE AGAINST DIRECTORS

SEQUEL TO WRITING DOWN CAPITAL

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MARCONIS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Affidavits by Marconi shareholders which were alleged to amount to charges of fraud against the Directors were read in the Chancery Division at the hearing of the Marconis Wireless Telegraph Company's petition to write down capital from four millions to 2,375 thousand sterling involving the reduction of ordinary shares from twenty to ten shillings. The spokesman for the opposition said that the scheme was aimed "to enable the Directors by subsequent appreciation of the now artificially depreciated values to show profits in order to justify the enormous sums they are receiving as remuneration for services." The counsel for the Company who mentioned that Marconi was too ill to attend at present, said that this was a charge of fraud of the grossest description. The counsel for the Company read the affidavit by Marconi denying opposition's allegations.

The hearing was adjourned.—Reuter's Special.

LADY DOCTOR SAYS KASTURBAI A VIRGIN

MEDICAL EVIDENCE TO SOLVE MARRIAGE PUZZLE

KASTURBAI SOBS AGAIN IN COURT

Further evidence was resumed at the High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell of the action filed by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Jain youth, aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to Kasturbai, a sixteen-year old girl of the same caste.

Both the girl and her mother Devkabai are the defendants in the case. They deny the marriage absolutely and maintain that the plaintiff is the maternal uncle of the girl and, therefore, the marriage, if it had taken place, is illegal under the Hindu Law.

Messrs. M. C. Setalvad, M. P. Amin and M. M. Gharekhan, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji and Dinshaw, represented the defendants.

A discussion ensued between the Judge and Mr. O'Gorman regarding the incident alleged to have taken place at Daudji's Lane, Bhuleshwar, when, according to the plaintiff, Devkabai, Umersey Nagsey and a solicitor's clerk had extorted from him at the threat of violence, a writing confessing that his claim as a husband was false.

His Lordship stated that this incident was the subject of a complaint filed by the plaintiff in the Police Court, and it was not necessary to adduce evidence on the point in the case. His Lordship would express no opinion on this.

GIRL'S EVIDENCE DOUBTFUL.

His Lordship was heard to remark that Kasturbai was a clever girl, and he doubted her evidence.

Mr. O'Gorman said that in view of his Lordship's opinion regarding the credibility of the girl, he proposed to call no more evidence, beyond medical evidence, on the question whether there was, or there was not a marriage.

Mr. Amin then stated that he did not want to proceed with the cross-examination of Devkabai.

LADY DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Mrs. Cycilia D'Monte, the next witness for the defendant, examined by Mr. O'Gorman stated that she was L. M. & S. and F. C. P. S, She had been attached to the Cama and Albless Hospital for Women and Children where she is the Acting Medical Officer-in-charge and the House Surgeon. She had a very large experience of women patients.

GIRL SOBS IN COURT.

Kasturbai was then brought before Mrs. D'Monte who identified her. The girl began to sob on seeing Mrs. D'Monte.

Mrs. D'Monte stated tht some time ago the girl was brought to her by her mother and an old man. Witness was asked to give a certificate that the girl was operated upon by her.

Witness had performed a small operation on the girl about December, 1926. Witness had not kept any notes of the operation.

Witness had examined the girl at the time, and was sure that she was a virgin.

The age of the girl, in the opinion of the witness, was 15 or 16, and she had reached puberty one or two years prior to that. The girl might have attained puberty in January, 1925, when the marriage was alleged to have taken place.

Mr. Amin, who rose to cross-examine the witness, stated that he was handicapped because their doctor was not available to assist them, but he was willing to proceed with the evidence.

His Lordship said that this was a point of great importance and he was prepared to grant an adjournment to enable them to get the assistance of their own doctor.

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, next week.

WAR SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

RUGBY, Nov. 8.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on the position in China, Sir Austen Chmaberlain gave an account of the events since his last statement on July 27. He referrtd to the generally unsettled conditions in the Yangtse Valley and the unstable state of affairs at Hankow. He said that as a result of investigations of the British Trade Mission on the Yangtse it had been found possible for British shipping companies to resume a restricted service were from Hankow to Changsha where conditions were found to be distinctly improved, there being no sign of anti-foreign feeling and the Communist element being sternly repressed.

Chungking also was found to be quiet with little anti-foreign feeling and rigid supression of Communism. The Consulate at this port was being re-opened. British steamer navigation had been experimentally resumed on the Upper Yangtse and he understood British merchants were returning to Changsha Ishang and Chungking.

ANTI-BRITISH BOYCOTT.

It was report that a new Independent Nationalist Government composed of members of the Sun Yat Sen faction was now being organised in Canton. The British Minister had report the revival of the anti-British boycott at Cantion and Government were considering how to deal with this development.

The latest information was to the effect that the local authorities were making an endeavour to restrain the pickets who had not yet functioned afloat.

ASSAULT ON INDIAN SERVANT.

Replying to Lieut-Col. Howard Bury (Conservative) with regard to the alleged assault in Spencer's Hotel, Madras, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had received a full account of the incident from the official, concerned, and also from his official superiors. He was satisfied that no assault had been committeed on the Indian servant by the official in question and admitted that the assault by the wife of this official was trifling in naaure. As it was not committeed by a Government officer, it rested not with the Government but with the person assaulted, to take action. But the servant, despite the assistance of numerous advisers, had thought it fit to file a complaint in a court of law.

WAR SECRETARY'S VISIT TO INDIA.

In the Commons, replying to questions Sir Laming Worthington-Evans said that his visit to India in no manner constitued an official inspection of the British troops there, for which the Government of India was solely responsible. There were many important questions of finance organisation, and administration, as for example, the lines on which the future progress of mechanisation should be made, and the future composition of various units of the British Army, which depended for their successful solution upon a common policy being agreed upon with the Indian authorities. He hoped, through his visit to India and his discussion with various authorities there, to make some progress in dealing with these and similar matters. The only charge that would fall on the British or the Indian funds was the cost of his passage, to India about £250 which would fall on army funds. A General Staff Officer who was going abroad would accomanay him.—Reuter.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SELF-DEFENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

and will leave the problem of Imperial defence to the Imperial muddlers of the British War Office. The obviously logical principle may be formulated here in these terms: "if each part of the heterogeneous Empire can prepare and maintain an efficient and adequate National Army for its own self-defence, it would logically follow that if all these national armies of self-defence can be co-ordinated together, in the emergency of a big war, the Empire as a whole will be in a position to defend itself against its enemies." In the present circumstances, India cannot possibly help the Empire with all its potential resources in untrained men and undeveloped industries. The experience of the last war revealed the utter inefficiency of the Indian Military Department, and the absolute unpreparedness of India for waging a first class war. The Report of the I. T. F. Committee reveals the fact that the lesson of the war has been lost on the out-of-date and unteachable Indian Military Department, for whose benefit India is paying through the nose. We can excuse the lack of sincerity and sympathy of the alien bureaucrats, but there is no excuse whatever for the lack of sincerity and sympathy on the part of our misrepresentatives in the Assembly, who, in their ignorance, are easily bluffed and taken in by the blandishments of the Indian Army Department.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—Alexander Phillips, Banker, associated for many years with the Guaranty Trust Company, who was well-known in Bombay, Melbourne and Paris, has died from fractured skull caused by jumping out of the window of the hospital to which he had been taken suffering from heart disease.—Reuter's Special.

INCLUSION OF INDIANS

MR. BALDWIN DECLINES TO ANSWER

CHALLENGES TO RAISE A DEBATE

LONDON, November 8.

After Mr. Baldwin's statement the Labourites put a series of questions with regard to when the Commission would finish their labours, whether the cost of the Commission would fall on the British or the Indian budget and whether it was too late to include any Indian in the Commission.

Mr. Baldwin declined to answer pending the discussion and said that the question of inclusion of Indians was a "broad question of principle" which the questioner if he felt strongly on it, would be able to raise during the debate.—Reuter.

AMENDING GOVT. OF INDIA ACT

LONDON, November 8.

The House of Lords formally passed the first reading of the Bill introduced by Lord Birkenhead amending Section 84 of the Government of India Act in respect of the time of appointment of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

BIRKENHEAD REGRETS PREMATURE PUBLICATION

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the House of Lords, after announcing the names of the members of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, Lord Birkenhead said that it was regrettable that premature and unauthorised publication of the names of the personnel should have been made. The reason why he urged the importance of secrecy in this regard was that every consideration of Parliamentary correctitude made it proper that where the assent of the Parliament was required for the personnel of the Commission, the publication of names of persons proposed as members should be made in the first instance in the Parliament. Lord Birkenhead continued that he necessarily had to take into his confidence a large number of persons in England, in both Houses of the Parliament, and also equally necessary had to take most directly into the confidence, and in some respects, even had to invite counsel from, leaders of other parties "and to me upon this side of the ocean it is altogether gratifying that no announcement of any kind has been made so far as I know, and that no premature disclosure would have occurred55. He added that the premature publication was regrettable, but not calamitous. He suggested that the debate should be held on his motion for the appointment of the Commission. The title of the Bill is Government of India (Statutory Commission) Bill.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR POLICY IN INDIA.

Lord Birkenhead's reference to premature publication was to the publication of the names of Commissioners by a Sunday newspaper, in a telegram received from Calcutta.

Lord Haldane agreed to await the debate, but expressed the opinion that the Bill ought to have come before the nomination of the Commission, or proposals to appoint them were made.

Lord Olivier asked Lord Birkenhead to give an indication of the terms of reference before the debate.

Lord Birkenhead replied that he would certainly lay the papers before them before the debate. He declared that it really did not make any difference whether the Bill introduced before the names of members of Commission were recommended to the Parliament or after. Government made themselves responsible fr the policy as a whole. He added that no practical inconvenience nor disrespect to Parliament was involved in including both the proposals in the same Parliamentary week.

Lord Birkenhead foreshadowed debate on Governemnt of India (Statutory Commission) Bill early next week.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL IN PARIS.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Another special cable to the "Hindu says that Pandit Motilal Nehru is in Paris.—A. P.

Lord Strathcona, Deputy Chairman of the Conservative Party, will also serve on the Commission.

"I WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

(Continued from previous page.)

pect, if it agreed to appoint a Select Committee. It cannot forget that in February 1924, it passed a resolution advocating a Round Table Conference. It was passed by an overwhelming majority and again in September 1925, a similar resolution was passed. The Government treated both resolutions with the utmost possible contempt. Let no faint-hearted "practical" Indian believe that the British Government and the people are the final arbiters of our destiny. There is a higher power that rules. If we are only true to ourselves; if we do not insult God in us; if we help ourselves, that power will surely come to our aid and lead us to our goal, which is freedom. Boycott the Commission then wholly, and in every way. Sophistical special pleading of the Viceroy for the constitution of a purely Parliamentary Commission is perfectly laughable.—Free Press.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF 1919 SCHEME

MR. ROY ON MENACING CHARACTER OF ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. K. C. Roy, a non-party member of the Assembly said:—

"The announcement has caused me no surprise as the appointment of the Statutory Commission is in keeping with the traditions of the Baldwin Ministry. The decision is against the very principle underlying the Government of India with the high functions of Government. What worries most is the menacing character of the announcement, reopening whole question of suitability or otherwise of Western institutions for India as well as the post mortem examination of the principles as well as details of the Reforms scheme of 1919. There may be an even serious attempt to go back upon what was given to India by the Montford Reforms. It is therefore the duty of the Indian leaders of all shades of political thought carefully to consider the whole scheme and if they come to the decision of boycotting the commission, which would be unfortunate, to formulate an alternative scheme of their own for the attainment of Swaraj. The constructive policy pursued by the Congress leaders in past will not help to attain what we may call the Constitutional Swaraj. It is too early to discuss the details of the scheme but one thing is clear that able Indian examination and cross-examination of witnesses, sifting of official documents and finally the right of vote for the joint committee of the Legislature in the inquiry stage are essential to maintain what we have got and to obtain more. The Congress has always demanded democratic Swaraj and it is up to us to upheld that we are ready for rapid constitutional development on right lines."—A. P.

CEYLONE REFORMS COMMISSION.

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

Members of the Royal Commission on Reforms in the Colony will arrive in the Island on Sunday morning.—Free Press.

A MISCHIEVOUS GAME

MR. JOSHI ON LABOURITES' ATTITUDE

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding the statement issued by the Viceroy on the appointment of the Statutory Commission, Mr. N. M. Joshi Labour Member of the Legislative Assembly said:—

"I think Lord Birkenhead is playing a mischievous game. He wasted 2 years in the mere talk of co-operation, more co-operation and yet more co-operation and when he found that the psychological moment had come, he hatched a plot which will enable him to delay still further the progress of Constitutional Reform in India. He ought to have known that a Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, excluding Indians, is bound to be unacceptable to Indian public opinion. As regards the procedure, much is made of the usefulness of the constitution of the Committees of Indian Legislatures, but if this plan of constitution is useful it could have been as equally suitably used along with the mixed Commission.

IMPARTIALITY OF INDIANS CHALLENGED.

It is said that the Parliamentary Commission will carry greater weight with the British Parliament, but the British Parliament for this purpose really means the Conservative Party. I think the exclusion of Indians is deliberately intended to show want of confidence in the capacity of Indians to judge impartially. As regards the attitude of the progressive Indians towards the Commission, I think that at this juncture an attempt at concerted action is desirable. It is unfortunate that the Labour Party in England did not, in spite of the resolution passed recently by the Party at the Blackpool Conference, insist upon the Commission being properly constituted."

REMINDER OF JINGO ASSUMPTIONS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Interviewed by Free Press of India, Mr. D. P. Khaitan said he was not surprised at the personnel of the Statutory Commission and the Viceroy's announcement as it was a reminder of the British thought that India is held in bondage and any constitutional advance can only come as a gift from and at the sweet will of Parliament.

He said: the Government's decision to exclude Indians from the Commission is insulting in the extreme and not calculated to promote better relations between the two countries. The question whether Indians should boycott or co-operate with the Commission is one that should be decided by the Indian leaders in a conference. Speaking for himself it appeared to him that India might get Swaraj either by winning it or by securing it through a friendly act of Great Britain. Therefore India may either absolutely non-co-operate or co-operate with the Government.—Free Press.

CONFRONTED WITH A FAIT ACCOMPLI.

MR. S. N. HAJI'S VIEWS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

"The boycott of Indians from the Statutory Commission, a new fangled scheme for the association of Indians with the enquiry, the issue of an ukase by the India Office and the eleventh hour attempt of a well-meaning Viceroy to sugar-coat the bitter pill, have all combined to crystallise against the Reform Commission an oppostion, the ramifications of which it is impossible to visualise at this moment," declared Mr. Sarabhai H. Haji, Independent Member of the Assembly in a press interview. Mr. Haji said:

Now, that we are confronted with a "fait accompli," the situation demands not only unanimity of opinion but unity of action by representative organisations. We must make the Government realise that no conclusions can be reached as the Viceroy desires "by an agreement with all parties concerned," unless they are arrived at by Britons and Indians sitting round a common table with a joint mandate.—Free Press.

WANTED : CONCERTED ACTION

MR. KELKAR ON THE COMMISSION

POONA, Nov. 9.

In an interview to Free Press of India, Mr. N. C. Kelkar says: I have just seen the declaration about the Reforms Commission. I think the wiser course for Indian leaders will be to refrain from expression of individual opinions. The situation demands concerted action and united voice. If, however, I may permit myself to say something about the declaration I would say that the conditions of the appointment of the Commission are not sufficiently attractive.

Government insist upon the fulfilling or rather exacting the fulfilment of the conditions of progress laid down in the preamble of the Reform Act. It is for Government, therefore, to come forward with constructive proposals of their own if they have got any and then it will be for the Indian leaders to consider them and offer their criticism. But on the other hand if the Committee is coming out to put the Indian leaders on their defence and only to seek to put them in the wrong by cross-examination then there is only one course open to them namely to severely boycott the Committee. The responsibility for progress being professedly theirs the initiative in the form of constructive proposals must also come from them. Much therefore depends upon what the Parliamentary Committee will have to say to the Indian leaders officially or unofficially and also on the way on which they set about its work. For these reasons one must keep one's mind open till the Committee actually arrives and proceeds to business. There is in my opinion no meaning in any declaration as to whether Indian leaders will co-operate with the Committee or boycott it. To take up an irrevocable position is at least premature. For the Committee may be able to evoke response or it may not by the nature of its initiative. There will be time enough to take up decisive position even after the arrival of the Committee.—Free Press.

"BOYCOTT FULLY JUSTIFIED"

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS' VIEW

FREEDOM DEPENDS ON INDIANS THEMSELVES

COMMISSION DOES NOT INSPIRE CONFIDENCE, SAYS COL. WEDGWOOD

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special interviews given to its London correspondent by prominent Labour leaders on the Statutory Commission. Colonel Wedgwood expected disappointment at the personnel of the Commission which even from the British standpoint, was wholly inadequate for its responsible task. Such a body with Indians excluded, could not inspire confidence anywhere and its appointment emphasised the fact that India's freedom depended only on Indians themselves. They must decide whether to boycott the Commission or not. He urged them not to lose hope. The Commission could not do much harm and in the last resort a united India would be irresistible. He had no faith in a joint select committee either of the Indian Legislatures or of the British Parliament, latter being overweighted by Tories.

NOT ONLY UNFAIR, BUT GROTESQUE.

Mr. Pethic Lawrence who had questioned Ministers in the House of Commons, said, "If the Government's proposals mean that seven persons from the British Isles are to decide the fate of India then it is not only unfair but grotesque, but time is required to consider the precise effect of the novel suggestion in the Prime Minister's statement."

MOST REGRETTABLE.

Mr. Snell could not say whether his Labour colleagues had accepted the membership individually or officially through their Party, but Mr. Snell without approving of a boycott, agreed that exclusion of Indians was most regrettable.

INDEFENSIBLE.

Mr. Cecil Wilson said that the non-appointment of Indians was indefensible. He hoped that the Opposition would fully express India's indignation in the coming debates.

I.L.P. WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT INDIA.

Mr. Fenner Brockway declared that no one need be surprised if india boycotted he Commission. Personally, he regretted that a Labour Member had accepted its membership. Labour conferences had repeatedly declared that Indian Parties should participate substantially in preparing the new Constitution and only recently had reaffirmed the demand for a Commission satisfactory to India. The Independent Labour Party would continue to press India's right to determine her own future.

BOYCOTT JUSTIFIED.

Dr. Rutherford expressed the view that it was most unjust and unfair to exclude Indian representation. The action of the Government, he added, fully justified a boycott. The Labour Party should have made an inclusion of their nominees conditional on the appointment of an equal number of Indians.

Lord Oliver declined to give an opinion in view of the Lords debate next Wednesday.—A. P.

INSULT TO INTELLIGENCE

LALAJI ADVOCATES CONCERTED ACTION.

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Lala Lajpat Rai, writing to the next issue of "The People", under the caption "The Statutory Commission—a Farce", says the Viceregal announcement is neither a disappointment nor a surprise to him. He knew what was coming, but was not prepared for the homily His Excellency has thought fit to read in making the announcement. To tell in 1927, in all seriousness that "the quickest and surest path of those who desire Indian progress by the persuasion of Parliament and that they can do this more certainly through the members of the Houses of Parliament than in any other way," was nothing short of an insult to our knowledge of politics and to our intelligence.

"Could we or any subject people in our position," he asks, "persuade Parliament to our point of view? If members of

(Countinued on page 9)

"I WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT."

(Conitnued from page 8)

the Commission are really open to conviction, what harm could have been done if some Indians had been there to help them in the inquiry? The impression the Viceroy has made for his sincerity is bound to suffer by the language of this announcement, which should have been made without any explanatory note. We know all the reasons that have weighed with His Majesty's Government in arriving at this decision, and these resons are quite different from those that have been explained in the Viceregal interviews or in the communique. Nor, can the second part of the scheme referring to the statement that may be laid before the Commission by Select Committees of the Legislatures give any satisfaction. The question of India's relation with England cannot be settled by Royal Commissions. The final settlement must come by the way of negotiations followed by an Agreement based on a consideration of mutual intrests, as happened in the case of the Irish Free State. Till that happens, Indians must reconcile themselves to their fate and devote exclusively to setting their house in order. We must also decide on (1) some concerted action in relation to this Commission and, (2) on some independent work which would take us nearer the goal of our heart."—Free Press.

SIR M. SHAFI SILENT ABOUT BOYCOTT

BLAMES INDIANS FOR TORY APATHY

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on H. E. the Viceroy's statement on the Statutory Commission on the Reforms, Sir Muhammad Shafi said that the scheme formulated by His Majesty's Government in the announcement consists of two stages, firstly, the stage of investigation and report by the Royal Commission, and secondly, the stage of collaboration between the Joint Select Committees of the two Houses of the British Parliament and of the Central Indian Legislature, before the enactment of the Statute which will embody the final will of Parliament regarding constitutional advance in India. "The scheme thus conceived is "Sir Muhammad continued, "I have no doubt, the result of honest endeavour by His Majesty's Government to solve the difficult and complicated problem they have now to face, and His Excellency the Viceroy's earnest appeal for its calm and careful consideration is the outcome of that sincere and earnest love for India's progress which has been the mainspring of all his actions ever since he assumed charge of this high office. As egards the second stage, namely, collaboration between the representatives of the British and Indian legislatures, a dispassionate and calm consideration of the proposal leads one to the conclusion that a new Convention is being established in British Constitutional history, as a result of which the Indian Legislature will have a potent voice in moulding the future constitutional development of this country. The precedent thus established on this occasion, will, I have no doubt, be followed when revisions of the Constitution are undertaken in future, and at every stage India will thus have an effective voice in framing legislation which will be placed before the British Parliament for sanction.

A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE.

As regards the first stage of the investigation, His Majesty's Government have, in my judgment, committed a grievous mistake in excluding Indian representatives from the Royal Commission. The decision thus taken by them is unprecedented not only in the past history of British India, but also of the British Empire. All previous Royal Commissions have had Indian representation upon them, and it seems to me to be unfair as well as unfortunate that past precedents should not have been followed in the present instance. It is true that the Commission will have the views of the Central Legislature before it and that the Joint Select Committee chosen by the Central Legislature will, after the submission of its views and proposals in writing, remain in being for consultation by the Royal Commission. But that is not an adequate substitute for the resence of Indian representatives on the ommission itself. Just as H. E. the Viceoy has himself admitted, the tendency for o-operation, is in the process of extension o all sections of the people, and "there is n many quarters a greater disposition to eal with the actual facts of the situation." An unfortunate decision has been taken y His Majesty's Government in regard to the constitution of the Royal Commission which is not likely to promote this welcome movement towards Indo-British cooperation.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE RESPONSIBLE FOR GOVT. ACTION.

While, in my opinion, this decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government regarding the agency for preliminary investigation in India is open to serious objection, I am constrained to recognise that we ourselves must share the blame for that decision. The hopeless situation which has been created in ndia, particularly during the last two years, as a result of intercommunal hatred, leading to widespread loodshed and acts of incendiarism is undoubtedly materially responsible for the ecision arrived at by His Majesty's Government. It is a pity that the warnings iven by sincere well-wishers of the country's peaceful constitutional evolution were unheeded by those who while posing as patriots and nationalists, have of late been rousing the baser communal passions, he results of which have tarnished the air name of India. This is a lesson which it would be well for us to take to heart ven now.

Asked what he had to say about the idea suggested in certain quarters, of boycotting the Commission, Sir Muhammad replied that as the President of the Punjab Muslim League, he felt that he was not at liberty to make any pronouncement in that connection at present. The League will have to consider this important question, and when a decision is arrived at, it will be announced in due course.—A. P.

LIKELY OPPOSITION IN COMMONS

CABINET'S UNDISCLOSED CARD.

The special correspandent of the "Statesman" wries from Delhi:—

Congress politicians are already girding up their loins for the battle at Madras in Christmas week and descry in the expected forthcoming announcement of purely British Commission on the Reforms a rallying cry which may reunite Swarajists, Responsivists and Liberals, produce once more an unbroken Hindu front and bring back to the Congress something of its old importance.

They even hope that Moslems will, in a milder degree, catch the infection and that Hindu-Moslem tension will be greatly eased. Quite confidently they prophesy that only a few Moslems, and those chiefly from the Frontier Province and therefore outside the Reforms, will have the courage to declare publicly that they approve the exclusion of Indians. For the Assembly session which is expected to begin approximately on January 17, the Reserve Bank Bill which promised to have pride of place already stands a bad second.

A BAD PRESS.

Though no comment yet is reported from the Daily Chronicle the Liberal organ whose policy Lord Reading directs, telegrams from Home indicate that already the Commission is having a thoroughly bad opposition press. Its personnel seems to be no secret in London but neither Liberal nor Labour organs are mollified by the inclusion of selected members from their own ranks. The Times is giving discriminating support to the Government and the "Daily Telegraph's" loyalty may have been secured as it is likely its proprietor, Lord Burnham, is one of the two peers on the Commission. Sir John Simon is persona grata neither with Labour nor Mr. Lloyd George, and the latter at the moment Lord Rothermere's blue-eyed boy. All this has vast importance because an Act of Parliament will have to be passed immediately to legalize the ante-dating of the Commission and, according to the Government of India Act, the names must be submitted to Parliament.

We are told that the Commission's task and procedure are strictly defined by statute and that it can only do this, that, and the other but all these criticisms fall to the ground because, in any case, an amending Act will have to be passed now and the functions and the scope of the Commission can therefore be altered at the same time in any way Parliament sees fit. But a storm is visible on the horizon. A fullfledged debate seems now inevitable and all hope of the much desired unanimity may be destroyed at the outset. It looks as if Mr. Baldwin's Government had blundered badly in its method of launching the Commission and, if Parliament opposition develops, then the whole position may have to be reconsidered. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Government's intentions are far from being so reactionary as they can easily be represented. They obviously desire to call Indians into consultation but are in danger of missing the psychological truth that in democratic politics you must offer something definite and that subtleties won't do.

"SKELETON" COMMISSION.

The whole position might still possibly be retrieved if a clear unmistakable announcement were made that hold the same view two weeks together; the Commission, during its first visit to India this cold weather, is a skeleton only and will be chiefly occupied with discovering in what form it can secure a satisfactory and representative enlargement of itself and how the ultimate draft recommendations can be considered and revised by some constituent body or bodies in India before they reach Parliament. Even Iraq which can hardly be seriously represented as politically so advanced as India, was allowed to vote on its own constitution and I strongly suspect the Home Government of having some such card in reserve. If there is a card it should be played quickly and emphatically, and it will have to be a strong one as the Cabinet has already played its hand rather unskilfully and thereby done considerable injustice to a Viceroy whom all unite in describing as quite unusually sympathetic.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S HOPES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

Sir Abdur Rahim, who left for Calcutta to-night via. Lucknow gave a special interview to the Associated Press on Viceroy's statement published this evening. He said "The Statutory Commission announcement in the Viceroy's statement implies an abrupt, wholly unexpected and most momentous departure from the attitude which the British Government of various political parties have been repeatedly defining towards India and Indians. It amounts to this that India's sons are not to have any responsible part in co-operation with men of the British race in recommending a suitable constitution for their country. This, indeed, is a violation to start with of the policy of the very Government of India Act of 1919 under which the Commission has been appointed. The proposed conference with a select committee of the central legislature after the Commission has prepared its report does not minimise the significance of the fact that the recommendations will be those of the Commission and of none else.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

For a long time past there has been no important commission dealing with the affairs of India without Indian representation. The Islington Public Services Commission to which allusion has been made in some newspapers and of which Sir Abdur Rahim was a member consisted of 11 members of whom 3 were Indians and one Anglo-Indian exclusive of those who were co-opted assessors in the different provinces. Such co-opted assessors or members, whatever you may call them, contributed hardly anything to the deliberations or recommendations of the Commission itself. No doubt on some of the constitutional and political issues that will have to be considered by the Statutory Commission, acute differences of opinion do exist among Indian politicians, but the proper course was to include in the Commission the leaders of different schools of political thought in India, say five men and to saddle them with the responsibility of agreeing upon an adequate and workable scheme of responsible Government in collaboration with English statesmen. If they failed to do so and frittered away their opportunity in mutual bickerings, the British Paraliament could well have held that India was not yet fit for any considerable advance in self-Government. A serious blunder has been committed and it is surprising that the three Indian members of the Viceroy's Council should have been unable to save Lord Irwin from the unenviable position in which he has been placed. This is all the more remarkable as he is a gentleman anxious to conciliate Indian opinion. Let us hope that the British Prliament will yet refuse to sanction a Commission without adequate Indian representation and thus avoid a situation which is bound to produce very undesirable effect on the relations between the two countries."—A. P.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS GREAT BLUNDER

MR. T. RANGACHARIA'S WARNING TO COMMUNITIES.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

Interviewed regarding Viceroy's announcement of the Statutory Commission Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar called it is great blunder on the British Cabinet's part "in excluding Indians from a body which is authoritatively to recommend to His Majesty's Government what the future development to the Indian constitution should be". While giving full respectful credit to Lord Irwin's sincerity and honesty of purpose he deplored his Excellency could not exercise greater influence with the British Cabinet. While they at a distance could not gauge the situation correctly His Excellency had ample opportunity, though belated one, of knowing how strong was the feeling among the politically minded Indians on the subject. "As regards what we should do, I have my own personal opinions which are clear and definite. But in view of the desire expressed both by Dr. Besant and Mr. Jinnah for joint and concerted action after deliberation I would not give free expression to them.

WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

But I want to give this warning to the public not to be guided by any guesses and suspicions as to what this community might do and that community might not do. That sort of calculation has undermined our political strength. Let us have frank and free exchange of views." "I give this warning", he continued, "because I have heard whispers from responsible members of each community, Hindus and Musalmans, expressing fear or suspivion that the other community might act differently." This was particularly mentioned about the Hindu Mahasabha and so-called reactionary Musalmans. He added: I had occasion to speak to a prominent Musalman gentleman who is generally put down as a reactionary His feeling is as keen and intense on the subject as can be expected of a stout nationalist.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE NO GOOD.

Mr. K. C. Neogy M. L. A., said: I do not think any true nationalist can fall in with the scheme put forward by His Excellency. I should have preferred to wait till leaders of different groups in the Assembly had expressed their views. But from my own experience of the Central Legislature I can say that the country should not depend upon a Committee elected by non-official members of that body for doing the right thing on such a vital issue. Such a Committee of the legislature as at present composed is bound to be hopelessly divided and can never be expected to speak with one voice.—A. P.

COMMISSION OF AMIABLE MEDIOCRITIES

CHAMANLAL SAYS IT WILL HAVE A STILL BIRTH

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

Dewan Chamanlal, Member of the Assembly and President-elect of the next session of the Trade Union Congress, interviewed on the Viceroy's announcement regarding the Statutory Commission on the Reforms, said: "The Royal Commission with have a still birth. A purely Parliamentary Commission, consisting, as this one does, of amiable mediocrities, with an undoubtedly able Chairman, may suit the ends of British Imperialism, but such a Commission will not be able to obtain the co-operation of self-respecting Indians. Perhaps, a parallel Commission, created out of elected members of the Central Legislature, sifting documentary evidence, cross-examining witnesses, publishing its own report, and sitting side by side with the Parliamentary Commission, may appease public opinion. The idea is certainly worth exploring, and if it is rejected, an alternative scheme should certainly be proposed.

GLOBE-TROTTERS ON COMMLSSION

But the plan expounded by the Government of India puts a premium upon India's subjection, and makes men who would hardly be trusted with a similar task in their own country the arbiters of the destiny of 1/6th of the population of the world. These winter season globe-trotters will, no doubt, enjoy their mission, but India can hardly be expected to regard them as anything else but the missionaries and apostles of imperialism. I suggest that the leaders of all parties should meet forthwith in a select conference and decide upon joint action to boycott the Commission and to take steps to prepare a national scheme of Swaraj."

COL. GIDNEY'S VIEWS.

Col. Gidney, representative of the Anglo-Indian and domiciled European Community in the Assembly, declared that a purely parliamentary commission was eminently suitable and practicable, and the assistance that the Commission would have from Committees of the legislatures was a vital part of the scheme. He thought that it was a pity that the Commission should have been prejudged before all the details were known. "We have a Commission" he added, 'which will have at its disposal first hand information from representatives of all parties and I hope, from all communities. Surely, a Commission working on these lines should command the confidence and respect of every politician, every party and every community in India. If it does not, the sooner India is told that she is not fit for any further advance in self-Government, the better. Of this much I feel certain, that when the first storm of opposition has passed, if Indians decide to boycott the Commission, it will be their own fault if the giver of Reforms to India, namely the British Parliament, refuses to proceed with the Commission and puts the hand of the Reform clock back."

COMPLETE BOYCOTT THE ONLY COURSE

RALLY FORCES OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, Maulana Abul Kalm Azad Messrs. Subhas Bose, Satyendrachandra Mitra, T. C. Goswami, S. C. Bose, P. K. Chakrabarti, Nalini Rajan Sarkar, J. N. Mitra, Akhil C. Dutt, Md. Akram Khan, Mujibar Rahman, A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bidhan C. Roy, Nirmal Chunder, Kiran Sanker Roy, Amarendra Nath Chatterjee and A. C. Gupta have issued the following manifesto.

The Statutory Commission which has just been announced is another calculated affront to the people of India. This is the Statutory Commission contemplated by Section 84—A of the Government of India Act of 1919 for the purpose of reporting as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government then (now) existing in India. The scope of the inquiry has thus been prescribed as the personnel of the Commission has been determined by an alien authority without any references to the wishes of the people whose entire secular destiny that authority seeks to shape and to control.

INDIA'S CONSTANT REPUDIATION.

Ever since the Government of India Act of 1919 passed into the statute book of the British Parliament, the people of India have constantly repudiated the principle enunciated in the preamble of the enactment namenly that it should be for the British Parliament to determine the time and manner of each step that India should be permitted to take on the road of the progressive realisation of responsible Government and that she should periodically be subjected to an examination as to the amount of co-operation she renders and the sense of responsibility she displays in working whatever machinery of Government may be set up in the country and whatever replacements of its parts may be made from time to time at the bidding of that parliament.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJ.

That this is no more technicality has now been made abundantly clear by the manner in which this Commission has been appointed. We have striven to vindicate our country's right to determine the form of Government which should be established and this has been a hard struggle and if we have not yet succeeded, the struggle, we feel, has not been in vain. Unarmed and poor. We have contended against boundless resources and enormous powers of repression all of which were used against us with undisguised contempt of all principles of justice and canons of sportsmanship. Even subsidised propaganda has been used to demoralise us in our own country and humiliate us in other countries. The struggle has indeed often seemed hopeless but it was not made patent to us our own weakness but has also revealed many vulnerable points in the character of the opponents of India's claim to self-rule. Those who are to-day exultant over the success of their policy, should, in their own interests more and material, remember the closing days of 1921 when they had to bend very low before a united and determined people.

OBJECTION NOT ON TECHNICAL GROUNDS.

Two things we desire to make clear. Firstly our objection to the Commission is in no sense technical. We adhere to the principle that it is for the people of India to frame India's Constitution. The Indian Legislative Assembly by an overwhelming majority and practically the unanimous concurrence of its elected Indian Members passed a resolution advocating a Round Table Conference as early as in February of 1924 and subsequently formulated the board principles of constitutional reform in a resolution passed in September 1925. Both these resolutions have the approval of the Indian National Congress. These These two resolutions do not eliminate the function of the British Parliament altogether. They merely ask that Prliament should by reason of good will adopt the position that it was previously under pressure found not incompatible with its dignity in dealing with some other parts of the Empire.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT URGED.

Secondly the appointment of a few Indians on this Commission would not have made it more acceptable to Nationalist India. It is our belief that this Commission will satisfy no responsible section of public opinion in India. It is entirely in the interests of India to make its cold weather tour a ridiculous farce. We urge a complete boy-cott of the Commission. We appeal to our countrymen not to suffer it to draw the least spark of vitality from our weak, yielding nature for it is only in our hesitation that it can derive the beginning of real life. We ought not to permit it to attach even the semblance of popular sanction to its recommendations. It will have the so-called majority report of the Muddiman Committee replete with suggestions for tightening up the screws of the present constitution. It will have the entire officialdom to conspire with such representations as obsequious people may desire to make will not deflect it from its appointed course. It is unthinkable that British Government do not realise that no effort has been made to create a suitable atmosphere for the friendly consultations between its representatives and those of the people Government are still playing with the question of political prisoners detained without trial even after startling disclosures and universal condemnation. No, this is a deliberate display of imperious authority unconcerned about popular consent and assured of their grasp of the situation. This moment of triumph is really a weak moment for them for the call of this hour is to rally all the forces of nationalism and reestablish that national determination the potency of which has no limit. The country has suffered much and suffered long. An ancient people with roots so deep down in history may sometimes take a little time to resume its growth but it has withstood many a blast and will never wither.

JOINT ACTION NECESSARY

SIR PHEROZ SETHNA'S VIEWS

The Viceroy's statement has now been published. Its details had filtered through during the last three or four days and consequently there is nothing new in the statement beyond the personal appeal which Lord Irwin has made to the Indian public to accept as it were the inevitable. for I cannot believe that he himself favours the scheme as formulated by the India Office. Nearly five or six months go it was rumoured that the Commission would only consist of Britishers and Indians would be associated with it as assessors. There was a hue and cry and Government must have realised that that would have been the surest way of getting the Commission boycotted This eventuality they unmistakably dread and some other means had to be devised. If the India Office has chosen not to go along the beaten track of appointing a mixed Commission the burden lies on it to prove that the new and novel method they have suggested is an improvement This the Viceroy as the spokesman for the India Office has laboured to do but this he has not achieved.

BURNHAM NOT AN UNPREJUDICED MEMBER.

The Viceroy says the Commission should be such as may approach its task with sympathy but with minds free from preconceived conclusions. What is there to prove that the seven members of the Commission have a perfectly open mind on the subject? I claim no acquaintance with any one of them but I doubt if it can be said that they are all absolutely unprejudiced. Just ake one instance. Lord Burnham controls the destinies of the "Daily Telegraph." What views the "Daily Telegraph" entertains in regard to India and Indians is a matter of common knowledge. Lord Burnham therefore cannot for one moment be regarded as an unprejudiced or impartial member of the Commission and perhaps the same would apply to the others in varying degrees.

It is argued that the Commission will have the benefit of Indian advice from a Committee chosen from the elected and nominated unofficial members of the Central Legislature as also of the Provincial Councils. Again, at the later stage when the Commission's report is considered by the Joint Parliamentary Committee delegates from the Central Legislature in India will be invited to attend and confer with the Joint Committee. There are as good men and better outside the Legislature than within it and why should not such individuals be consulted. But all this to my mind is no more than a mere sop. All the advice that these gentlemen may tender will be treated as recommendations and nothing will be binding. We may well forsee the result.

PROPOSALS FOR JOINT ACTION WELCOOMED

Instead of assessors we shall now have a Committee of Indians before the Commission and Delegates before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. A Judge is not bound to accept the views of the assessors, nor will the Commission or the Joint Parliamentary Committee be bound to accept recommendations made by the Committee or the Delegates from their point of view. If Indians were made members of the Commission then, as we know is the case will all Commissions and Committees, there would be an attempt to submit a unanimous report or a report with as large a majority as may be possible. Consequently amongst the members of mixed Commissions and Committees there is always a tendency to conciliate opposite points of view for which there will be no incentive in the proposed arrangement. If there were Indians on the Commission their European colleagues would be bound to give weight to the opinions of such Indians and their judgment would be influenced by the opinions of such Indians who would be their colleagues and their equals and not merely thir advisrs. Would Great Britain have dared at any time to treat Canada, Australia, New Zealand or South Africa in this fashion? They can only inflict such an indignity on India but at the same time it is only a Conservative Government that can go to the length it has done in the proposal that it has just made. I welcome the proposals for a joint action by the different representative organisations in the country for the assertion, of the right of representative Indian opinion to have an effective voice in the shaping of any plans for the future.

TOWARDS GENERAL BOYCOTT

MEETING IN BOMBAY?

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.

With the lifting of the veil of secrecy on the publication of the announcement on the Statutory Commission, clear indications are available of the trend of opinion among leaders. The leaders who have seen the Viceroy at Delhi and who are associated prominently with representative organisations as the Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federations, it is authoritatively understood, are of the opinion that the Commission is an insult to the honour and self-respect of India and the only reply which India can give is for representative organisations in the country to resolve that no accredited representative of theirs shall serve on any committee associated with the Commission or tender evidence before it or anyway assist the Commission in its labours.

The object of Mr. M. A. Jinnah's appeal to leaders to defer a definite pronouncement on the Statutory Commission announcement, it is learnt, was chiefly with the idea of bringing about joint action by the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce in the direction of boycotting the Commission.

It is stated there have already been preliminary exchange of views between some of the leaders of these important organisations and the consensus of opinion is in favour of joint action in the direction of boycott if unanimity can be reached between these five bodies.

PLEA FOR JOINT ACTION.

It is reliably understood that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Mahummad Shafi are in favour of joint action by the aforementioned five representative bodies to boycott the Statutory Commission. As at present arranged, none of these leaders would express any opinion committing themselves to any course of action until they had time for joint consultations.

Steps are in progress to convene a conference of leaders within one week from now either at Bombay or any other central place. The Free Press of India is in authoritative position to announce that subject to unanimity of opinion between leaders of the Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federations (including the South Indian Liberal Federation), the Hindu Mahasabha and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the boycott of the Commission by these representative organisations by their accredited representatives refusing to serve on the Committees or give evidence or in anyway assist the Commission is certain.

The Bombay representatives of these five organisations, who have been informally approached, favour joint boycott by these bodies. Reports from Bengal and Madras also indicate similar attitude. Reports from other provinces are awaited.—Free Press.

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FIERY ECZEMA.— "After service in India I suffered with fiery dry eczema which spread over both shoulders. I was advised to try Zam-Buk and am pleased to say that this grand balm caused my eczema to entirely disappear." Mr. G. Butlock (late Capt., R.A.S.C.), Prospect St., Reading, Eng.

SPRAINED ANKLE.— "Whilst playing football I sprained my ankle so badly that I did not expect to play again for the rest of the season. A friend got me to massage with Zam-Buk. This soothing balm speedily subdued pain, inflammation and swelling. Repeated use soon made the ankle quite supple and strong again." Babsanta Kumar Banerjee, of Garifa P.O., via Naihati, Bengal.

BAD LEGS.— "I was severely kicked by my horse and sustained a deep cut that went down to the bone. Swelling and ulceration set in, proud flesh formed, and the limb was full of dreadful pain. I had been laid up for weeks but Zam-Buk quickly cleansed the deep sore of all foul matter and healed with new healthy skin." Sergt. E. Blong, Baluchistan Police Force, Thana, Quetta.

POISONED FINGER.— "I had a bad whitlow or abscess in a finger on my right hand. The pain and inflammation were almost unbearable. Zam-Buk gave instant relief and in a few days drew out all poisonous matter, and induced clean healing." Mr. G. Huntley Gordon, 105, Clive St., Calcutta.

BURNT FROM HEAD TO FOOT.— "I was burnt from head to foot, during research work, and for a long time was in the hands of a well-known surgeon. It was only Zam-Buk that caused strong new skin to grow when I was told my body would need be to permanently bandaged. Zam-Buk is the finest soothing and skin-growing agent it is possible to employ." Mr. A. Nash, Associate of the Institute of Chemistry.

SORES & BITES.— "Whilst big game hunting in India I used Zam-Buk with wonderful success for jungle sores. These sores result from injuries to the legs sustained by natives from poisonous growths. Zam-Buk is also excellent for leech and mosquito bites." Mr. W. L. Rayfield, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, N.S.W.

AWFUL PILES.— "I suffered agonies from piles, and was weak and distressed through loss of blood. Zam-Buk soothed the terrible itching and bleeding in very short time, and cured me completely." Bhupati Bhusan Shaha, a Surveyor, of Seminary Rd., Muzaffarpur.

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

HOW. INDIAN DELEGATES WERE HANDICAPPED

MR. BIRLA ON INADEQUATE PROVISION OF ADVISERS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8.

That by omitting to provide the Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference with adequate number of advisers, the Government of India restricted considerably the usefulness of the delegates, is the grave charge made by Mr. G. D. Birla, M. L. A., the Indian Employers' delegate to the 10th International Labour Conference in a report submitted by him to the Chambers and Associations that had supported his nomination. Mr. Birla points out that in 1923, the Credentials Committee had clearly laid down that "it was the duty of Governments to send a sufficient number of advisers for the employers and workers' delegates as well as for the Government delegates, that each delegation may be able to take an active part in the work of the Conference and its different committees. In 1921, Sir Alexander Murray who served the employers' delegate had also recorded his protest. But, in spite of this, although Mr. Birla was entitled to six advisers under the rules, he was not provided with even one adviser and consequently he found himself handicapped.

Mr. Birla examines the question in all its aspects and strongly urges that in future at least the Government of India should follow a policy of providing the full quota of advisers.

In support of his demand, Mr. Birla says:—

At the Tenth International Labour Conference in all 43 States were represented and the total number of persons taking part in the Conference was announced to be 322. Of these the number of delegates apart from Substitute Delegates was 145, while that of Technical Advisers 159. Each of the member is entitled, under Article 389 of the Peace Treaty to send four representatives, two of whom shall be Government and the other two Employers' and Employees' delegates respectively; and in this sense only 30 States sent complete delegations. India was one of these and yet in one respect its delegations was sadly incomplete. Article 389 provides that "each delegate may be accompanied by advisers who shall not exceed two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting."—Free Press.

FIRST HOSIERY EXPERT OF INDIA

MR. HARGOVIND MISRA'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Hargovind Misra, formerly in charge of the Hosiery Factory, Cawnpore, who was sent by the Government of the United Provinces to England to take specialised training in hosiery, has finished his course of study at the University College of Nottingham and has finished practical course under Messrs. George Blackburn and Sons, Hosiery machine builders of Great Britain.

Pleased with the promising work of Mr. Misra, Messrs. George Blackburn and Sons have decided to open a demonstration hosiery factory at Cawnpore under the charge of Mr. Misra who will re-appointed their sole agent in that country for introducing machinery specially adapted to the needs of Indian industry whether small, cottage, or full-fledged mills.

Mr. Misra has been invited by the University of Nottingham to speak on hosiery trade of India and has been elected a member of the Textile Institute, Manchester.

Mr. Misra is the first Indian to take special training in hosiery work in this country and will arrive in India on December 1 at Madras.—Free Press.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

NEW OFFICERS FOR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The War Office has announced the appointments of Colonels E. C. Gepp, C. M. Nagstaff and G. H. Harrison to the command of the Ambala, Nowshera and Poona brigades respectively. Col. W. R. Paul, has been appointed Director of Artillery, Army Headquarters, India.—Reuter's Special.

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TRUTH ABOUT BLUE NILE DAM

NOT TO BE BUILT FOR ABYSSIANIA

BUT AT REQUEST OF BRITISH GOVT

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Doctor W. C. Martin, Envoy Extraordinary for Abyssinia, arrived at Liverpool to-day and is going to London.

It is understood he will discuss with the Foreign Office the question of the Blue Nile Dam.

In an interview he said he had been to America at the request of the Abyssinian Government to try to find an efficient firm of engineers for the work of the dam. He discussed the matter with the White Engineering Company. They have made proposals which he would submit to the Abyssinian Government, but there was no contrat.

He said "We are not building the dam for the Abyssinan Government, but at the request of British Government who want it for Sudan. If they now say they do not want, there is an end of it."—Reuter.

"WE MERELY CONFIRM WHAT HE SAID"

WHITE ENGINEERING CO.'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—The statement of the Abyssinian envoy Dr. Martin has been brought to the attention of the officials of the White Engineering Company who repeat the Corporation has a very definite agreement with the Abyssinian Government regarding the proposed concessio which however had to be signed and sealed before it could become effective.

The Vice-President of the Corporation said he failed to understand Dr. Martin's statement and refused to comment on it. He added that the original statement had been made by Dr. Martin in New York. "We merely confirmed what he said".—Reuter's Special.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 10TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, the celestial signs bespeak an olla-Podrida, hotchpotch. Kedigree, (a la Taj) type of glorious future for you. You are a sort of a spiritualist-cum-theosophist-cum-occulist, and hold strange views on a stranger world—of the life to be and life that has been. You are hammering into the brain of unbelievare persons that a great upheaval is staring the world in the face. It has always been the fate of soorthies like you. The Ranee of Sarawak is tremendously and gigantically interested in Theosophy and kindred matters, and believes that a big spiritual renaissance is upon us. Very few take her seriously. I, on my part, am inclined to take her rather serio-comically, at least as regards India. We have the political renaissance of the Statutory Commission, and as a corollary, spiritual upheaval is bound to follow. We hear rumblings of these from the Himalayas in the north, to Ceylon in the south, to Adyar in south-west and the Runn of Cutch in the east. You will waste most of your fads, so much so for waste most of your ancestral, or a acquired wealth on your fads, so much so that at times you will have hardly anything to wear except your beard to which you will stick, through thick (jungle) and thin, like Lord Ullswater, or even like Sjt. Vithalbhai J. Patel who did not sacrifice his flowing beard on donning wig and gown. About your home life, I should say that your case is one of those in which 'a muddle at home makes the husband roam' is justified.

TRADE BARRIERS CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONVENTION TO BE SIGNED BY BIG FOURS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Geneva.—The Trade Barriers Conference has drafted a convention which fourteen countries including Germany, Britain, France and Italy announce their intention of signing to-morrow.

The feature of the debate was the promise by the French spokesman to withdraw the prohibition of importation of coal and coke which was applauded as the indication of the successful progress of Franco-German negotiations.—Reuter.

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"GIVE LEGISLATIVE EFFECT"

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE

MERCHANT'S CHAMBER'S LETTER TO GOVT

Following are extracts from a lengthy letter addressed by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secrery of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Commerce Department, Government of India, expressing keen disappointment at the Government of India's attitude of being inactive in regard to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee:—

My Committee beg to invite your attention to the specific reference made by them in their communication of the 11th December 1924 to the glaring omission in the Report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee about India's position in the international or foreign oceangoing trade. The Mercantile Marine of a country will hardly deserve that name unless it attains to a position of importance in the international trade of its own country. It is remarkable that the policy of economic protection for the development of a national Merchant Marine has been recognised and systematically encouraged by almost all the important maritime countries of the world. This is the lesson which the last great war has taught to all national Governments. The fact, however, that nothing is done in this country, even after the war, to develop a Merchant Marine makes my Committee painfully concious of the non-national character of the present Government of India who are even prepared to sacrifice the general interests of the Empire to the vested interests of a section of English Shipping industry inspite of the abundant proof provided by the war of the urgent necessity of the development of separate mercantile marines in the various parts of the Empire not only for the safety and the interests of the Empire as a whole but also for the well-being of the different countries of the Empire.

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRADE

Leaving aside, however, for a moment this most important aspect of the position of the national shipping in the International trade, my Committee feel grieved to note that the Government have done nothing up to now even to develop its position in the coasting trade of the country. The reservation of the coasting trade of a country has always been considered as a very powerful factor in the development of national shipping. It was so regarded by the United States of America, Russia, Austria, France, Spain; Portugal; Italy and Japan before the war and has been introduced by Austria, Greece, Chillie and Turkey after the war. Even Great Britain where a section of the shipowners are not averse even now to the principle of reservation when it suits them and when more than 95 per cent. of its coasting trade is in the hands of national shipping, had the benefit and protection of Navigation Laws for more than two centuries. Attempts have often been made to belittle the effect of these Navigation Laws on the growth of British Shipping.

RISE IN FREIGHT RATES.

My Committee would very briefly answer the arguments of Sir Charles Innes about the economic loss, inefficient service and the rise in the rates of freight. The contention that the policy of reservation must always involve the country into economic loss is belied by the history of the reservation of the coasting trade in Germany, America and Japan. Moreover, the retention of the wealth in the country which would be otherwise drained away by foreign interests and the opening up of a new career to the sons of the soil would certainly enrich the economic life of the nation. With reference to the argument of inefficient service and the consequent rise in the rates of freight if the coasting trade is reserved, my Committee, without admitting the contention of Sir Charles Innes, would emphasise the fact that the coasting trade of India is at present practically the monopoly of two English Companies on whose behalf this contention seems to have been put up to which an Indian Company was admitted only after it had lost lacs of rupees. The reservation, therefore, of the coasting trade would on the other hand break this monopoly and would promote healthy competition in the coasting trade of the country by inducing fresh Indian capital into the business which in itself would be a guarantee for efficient service and reasonable rates of freight. Sir Charles Innes, my Committee regret to observe, has ignored to consider the manner in which the foreign vested interests who have been practically enjoying the monopoly of the coasting trade of India for years past have failed to develop small ports and give comparatively a more direct service by entering into a family arrangement for carrying the ocean trade with their brothers across the sea. Under the circumstances, the adoption of the policy of the reservation of the coasting trade, my Committee have no hesitation in remarking, would be not a hindrance but a help to the growth of the economic life of the country and the development of its trade and industries.

DEFERRED REBATES.

Amongst the other hindrances to the development of a national mercantile marine for India that are prominent to-day, my Committee would draw attention to the system of Deferred Rebates and would be glad to know the steps that the Government propose to take to remove it, in view of the relative suggestions of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in that connection. My Committee consider that even the reservation of coasting trade would fail by itself to induce fresh Indian capital into the Shipping Trade unless the Deferred Rebates system is done away with. It was this baneful system that was responsible for the loss of lacs of rupees to the only Indian Company before it was able to establish a footing in the trade by sheer force of its strong economic position. This system not only discourages the introduction of fresh capital in the Shipping Trade, but is responsible for all the evils of incident service and rise in the rates of freight groundlessly apprehended as the probable effects of the reservation of the coasting trade by Sir Charles Innes, inasmuch as it can eliminate all healthy competition and fresh enterprise. In this connection, my Committee would invite the attention of the Government to a recent Reuter's Message from Cape Town dated the 19th October 1927 in which are mentioned the strong measures taken by the South African Government against the use of the Rebate System by Shipping Companies, which are interested in the over-seas trade of South Africa and benefit by the mail contract with the Government of that Country.

S. S. DUFFERIN'S CADETS.

As regards the Training Ship which is going to admit cadets on board from December next, my Committee have a point out to you once again that the absence of the assurance to the cadets that they would have reasonable prospects of employment after they finish their training and apprenticeship is likely to defeat the object that the scheme has in view. Sir Charles Innes himself was conscious of this fact when he observed:

"You cannot expect the middle-class boys of decent education to come forward to be trained as Deck Officers unless they have some reasonable prospects of employment."

The principle of finding future employment for the cadets of the Ship as the invitable foundation for the success of the scheme of the Training Ship was not only recommended by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee but was also recognised by implication by the Viceroy himself in the appeal which he made in December last to the British Shipping Companies during his speech at Cawnpore to co-operate with them by giving the young Indian a fair chance of employment on their steamers. In view, however, of the report of the recent decision of the British Shipowners that the Indian cadets should look for employment only to Indian Companies and not to British Shipping Companies, my Committee have once again to urge upon the Government of India to give legislative effect to the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in connection with the question of employment.

LAND OF LOTUS AND RAINBOW.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR H. BUTLER.

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

Today was the second day of the Burmese boat races held in honour of H. E. the Governor of Burma. His Excellency accompanied by the Marquess of Linlithgow and some members of the Royal Agricultrual Commission arrived at the Royal Lakes and was taken round in the State barge. During the boat races the barge was towed by a boat in which a team of Shang was rowing with their legs, in a standing position.

At 5 p.m. an illuminated address printed on vellum and contained in a silver casket was presented to the Governor by Mr. Campagnac. President of the Rangoon Corporation.

Replying, Sir Harcourt Butler expressed his warm thanks for the very appreciative references to his work and good wishes for the future. He said, of his work he could say that it had been a labour of love, greatly lightened by the unfailing support of able and zealous colleagues and officials and a large number of friends and fellow workers in every community and every quarter of the province. He was proud to recive this address from the people of Burma on the shore of the lovely Royal Lakes, at the foot of the great Shwedagon Pagoda, one of the glories and wonders of the world. This afternoon would hold precious memories to him. "That Burma may flourish like the waxing moon will be my prayer as long as I live. Burma has captured my imagination and my heart. To me Burma will always be the land of the lotus and the rainbow, the land that bids one linger, that bids one hope."—A. P.

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VOL XV NO. 165— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 10 1927 ONE ANNA

BISMARCK'S PROPHECY.

WHO WILL WIN THE FUTURE WAR

ANTICIPATIONS REGARDING CLASS WAR

IRRESISTILBE LURE OF THE CHANCELLOR

The lure exercised by Bismarck who was discredited and driven out of office by the ex-Kaiser was irresistible. Six months before the death of the ex-Chancellor Emperor William came uninvited to see him, followed by a great tram. What ensued at the meeting is vividly described by Emil Ludwig in his recent publication entitled Bismarck in the following article:

"At first, hundreds of thousands of Germans had regarded the dismissal of Bismarck as a somewhat harsh but salutary action, indicative of the emperor's genius and tact. Now it was plain to everyone that William had neither the one nor the other. Consequently, the last feelings of hostility towards Bismarck in the country were dispelled by an outburst of popular acclamation, such all had never before greeted, in Germany, any man who wore neither a crown nor a uniform.

"Bismarck had had to reach the age of eighty before he conquered the German people. As deputy, he had been their enemy; he had fought them as prime minister of Prussia; he had been the foe of the Reichtag as imperial chancellor; in his own house, on his country estates, he had always lived among the members of his own class, had been out of touch with the bourgeoisie, even with the intellectuals numbering among his acquaintances neither professors nor men of business nor artists. For sixty years he had lived only among politicians and noblemen. At most during the two wars, or in his life as gentleman farmer, had he breathed the same air as this people, for whose welfare as a nation he had been working for several decades.

UNIVERSAL RESPECT.

"Now there were crowds to welcome him in all the places through which he passed on the journey from Vienna to Kissingen; the towns implored the honour of giving him a public reception; the German tribes he had conquered or oppressed, the Saxons and the South Germans, paid him homage.

"Thus late in the day, and only as the outcome of injustice he had suffered, does Bismarck realise how he has missed his opportunities. There are the first popular addresses he has ever delivered. They are spoken in town halls and beer cellars, from balconies and in public squares, from Dresden to Munich. In them the old man utters his belated warnings:

"'The essence of the constitutional monarchy under which we live is that it should be a collaboration of the monarchical will with the conviction of those who are ruled. Perhaps, I myself have unwittingly contributed to the lowering of the influence of parliament to its present level. I should like to see parliament once more possess a stable majority, without which it cannot have the authority that is desirable. . . . The permanent duty of the representative assembly is that it shall criticise, control, warn, and, in certain circumstances, guide the government . . . Unless there should be such a Reichstag, I shall be anxious concerning the durability and solidity of our national development.'

IRRESISTIBLE LURE.

"The lure exercised by Bismarck is irresistible, and six months before the ex-chancellor's death William comes uninvited to see him, followed by a great train.

"The old man is sitting in a wheelchair in front of his door and lets them all defile before him. When Lucarnus offers the hand with which he had given Bismarck the letter of dismissal, the prince remains 'like a statue, not a muscle stirring, as if contemplating a hole in the air.' Lucarnus stands before him, face twitching, understands at last, and takes his departure. Subsequently, over dinner, the host ponders how he can give one last warning to his guest and opponent whom he will never see again. Inspired by his traditional pride, he begins, for the first time after seven years, to talk to the emperor about world policy. William turns the conversation with a jest. Bismarck tries again. Another witticism. Even the court generals are horrified. The younger Moltke whispers: 'It is terrible!'

"Then Bismarck becomes a seer. The hour is passing; his life is passing; never again will he see the young man who has snatched away his life work—the empire. Sooner or later, the emperor will lose his country and his crown, he must be told of the risks he is running; perhaps a dying man's voice will move him. Suddenly, therefore, Bismarck, with apparent nonchallance,' but so loud that everyone at table can hear, says: 'Your Majesty, so long as you have the present officers' corps you can, indeed, do what you please. But when this is no longer the case matters will be very different.' The emperor is deaf, he prattles, he departs.

"The old statesman still utters his warnings and prophecies in private. Every one of them has been fulfilled.

"'If the country is well ruled the coming war may be averted; if it is badly ruled that war may become a Seven Years' War. The wars of the future will be decided by artillery. Troops can be replaced in case of need; big guns must be made in time of peace. . . . . In Russia, the coming of a republic is perhaps nearer than most people suppose. . . . . In the fight between labour and capital labour has won most of the victories, and that will happen everywhere as soon as the workers possess the vote. When the final victory occurs it will be the victory of labour.'"

"A NOBLE WIFE."

MR. WELLS' TRIBUTE TO HIS WIFE.

A moving tribute by Mr. H. G. Wells to his dead wife was read when her remains were cremated at Golders Green on October 10.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. Arnold Bennett, two literary friends of many years' standing, attended the funeral. Mr. Wells and his two sons were chief mourners, and the chapel was crowded with friends and sympathisers, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

The service, secular in character in very simple. It consisted of a few minutes' organ music preceding a memorial address written by Mr. Wells, and read on his behalf by Dr. T. E. Page, the well known scholar, and an old friend of Mr. Wells.

"It would be dishonest to conceal the depth of our present sorrow," Mr. Wells wrote. "It would be foolish to pretend that this event does not bring home to us very vividly a sense of the extreme brevity of life all mankind.

"Sorrowful though we must feel, we may yet learn from such lives as this precious use can be made o brief days.

"The city of the living world is all perennial city, bound to the immemorial past and towering up in the future to heights beyond our vision. Its walls are fashioned like mosaic out of lives such as this one

"Of natural things, she most loved the cherissed roses in her garden, and sunlight on mountain snows. The sprrit of her life lives with us still.

"She returns to the furnace of material things from which her life was born. But within our hearts she rests enshrined.

"She was a noble wife, a happy mother and the maker of a free and hospitable home. She thought that a good deed talked about or even held in memory, lost half its worth. The best and sweetest of her is known only to one or two of us.

"Some lives stand out on headlands and are beacons for all mankind, but some, more lovely and more precious, come only by chance gleams of reflection to the knowledge of the outer world."

LORD BIRKENHEAD ON PRESS.

RESENTMENT AT UNDESERVED IMPORTANCE

Channel swims and Atlantic flights gave Lord Birnenhead an excuse to indulge in satire at the expense of the press at the dinner of the Newsvendors Benevolent and Provident Institution.

He confessed that he always had a bad opinion of the Press until it began to employ him on remunerative terms

Even now he had to confess that he deeply resented the wholly undeserved importance which the Press of the country enjoyed and which it habitually abused.

A newspaper, he said, need never hold the same view two weeks together; it hardly ever did.

It began a great stunt on Monday, and on Saturday it asked why the Government had not stopped what it recommended on Monday.

"Take, for instance, the record exploit of a member of the fair sex," continued Lord Birkenhead.

"Something was swum—I do not know what—but certainly the whole Press of England was completely deceived. If it were not for the Press, nobody would have tried to swim the Channel on a more serious scale.

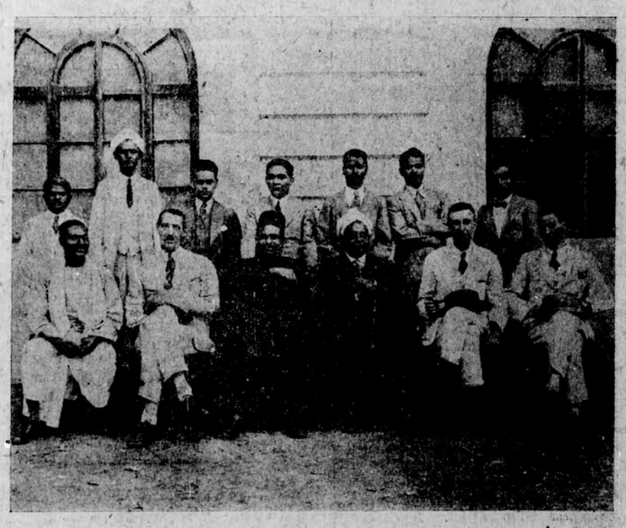
"Precisely the same is true of the attempted flights over the Atlantic. Any man, woman or child who in existing conditions tries to fly the Atlantic is quite obviously mad. He may be a very valiant maniac, but that does not in the least come into the argument.

"Why then do they attempt to fly the Atlantic? Because the Press enormously advertises all their preparations, all their efforts and all their lipsticks; and everybody who tries it knows that if on a 100 to one chance it happens to succeed, they will be recived by an enormous gathering arranged by the Press, and have photographs token in every conceivable attitude—lipstick and all.

"Nobody but the Press is responsible for people being so foolish.

If you create in time an instrument of locomotion over the ocean which presents a reasonable scheme of safety, then there may be something to be said on behalf of the proposition. You are at least advancing aerial locomotion.

"In my judgment there is nothing being advanced in aerial locomotion by these rash, dangerous exploits."



"Chronicle" Photo.

A group photo of the members and the staff of the Cinema Enquiry Committee. Mr. T. Rangachariar, Chairman is third from right in the picture.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXII. (Continued)

IMAM'S BOMBSHELL.

It was a home-thrust which Stella relished. It changed her mood. She laughed heartily. She offered to sing to Himm Beethoven's Sonata. Songs and talk brought Stella's journey and Himm's suspended agony to a pleasant end. They had now reached Gulshanbagh. Mrs. Heikle was reading her bible in the garden. Mr. and Mrs. Kacha had gone out for an outing to a neighbouring station.

Mrs. Kacha :—"Well, children, how did you enjoy your trip?"

Stella :—"Immednsely, mother. It has been the most exhilirating trip we have ever had in India. Himm was, however, no company. I am angry with him. He was always so nasty—nagging and sniggering and never sparing one's feelings."

Mrs. Heikle eyed Himm with evident amusement. She knew her sex better than Himm. She was not going to take all Stlle's comments at their face-values She parried the question an put Stella on to the remembrance of her vanity.

"Child, you look tired and unkempt. Go and have a wash," she said.

It was the advice which Stella needed and took.

After a disturbed sleep she woke up, being roused by a hand which lay upon her head. She got up as if still in a dream. But it was no dream. It was Imam who had sent his father to bed and was now free to turn to the female folk. He asked Stella if she had anything to eat. Stella's look gave the answer. He brought her some meat and **chappatis** and laid them on a tin plate before her. She ate them with all the appetite of a travel worn hungry woman. She asked for water but was given the eternal **sherbet**. She told Imam that she was thirsty and nothing but water would quench her thirst. Imam then gave her a quilt to make a bed and she fell asleep. It was her first night at her orthodox home. Next morning, she got up and found all her body covered with blisters. What could it be? She asked herself. She had little dreamt that her sleep had been invaded by a battalion of vermin—bugs and mosquitoes among them. But oblivious of their onslught she had had her much needed rest. She washed and bathed and dressed in the female apartment compared to which Beti's apartment was a **vaihalla**. The serial to which she was consigned, was not to be compared with anything humanly conceivable. It blended every variety of malodour and was littered with offals of man and beast which was occasionally removed by a female slavie. The contrast between Imam of Nor de Dame and Kachhipara was a contrast between a palce and a pigsty. Stella was, however, willing to brave it all. But her mind was ever on the toptoe as to her future. Imam had promised to discuss things with her. But he was affecting astrange aloofness. His pious living seems to have paralysed the mainspring of his affection, and even his speech. Stella thought that if she could not speak to Imam she could not at least write to him. And so she passed him a pencilled note which said:—

DEAR IMAM,

I have been here two days but get no chance of having a word with you. Please arrange to see me as promised for I wish to discuss our future with you.

Yours affectionately,
STELLA.

Imam glanced at the note with unaffected non-chalance. The fact is that Imam's mental outlook had been completely transformed by the Eastern setting. When he had offered to discuss the question with Stella he had no clear notion of what he was going to discuss, for he had no notion how he could fit in Stella with the scheme of his reformed life. Stella was a European and Imam would like to retain her if only for the sake of its novelty. But all his relations, neighbours and friends regarded the novelty with undisguised suspicion. Imam was thinking whether in retaining the novelty he may not have too great a price to pay. Then, there was the state interests to consider. They were domiciled in a Native State. The State Ruler might regard the intrusion of a foreigner as prejudicial to his policy. There were other reasons and bewildered by the confusion of coursel Imam, never a thinking man, began to temporise with Stella. He alloted to her a small dingy, bedroom but abstained from crossing its threashold. She was fed by an old maid whose dirty attrire and insanitary habits made Stella nauseate her food. She was, however, a brave woman and was used to roughing it, though the experience she was undergoing were novel to her and presented a picture of the East which as a globe-trotter she had wholly missed.

Kachhipara was a singularly old fashioned town in an old fashioned promonotary where the customs and habits of the people were as old as Haroun-ul-Rashid. The fact is that Moslem civilization had in times long past reached its summit. It had no vitality to rise higher. It had, therefore, to yield to the ruthless law of reaction. It was useless arguing with the people. It was a wasted effort trying to improve their moral fibre. They would only improve when they abandon their old ideal and take kindly to the new. But that time was not yet. It may come if the people become awakened to the world truths. It may never come if the people continue to nurse their old dogmad, oblivious of the mighty changes which time has wrought. Stella and Imam fity typified the incongruity of the two ideals, their irreconcilability, their inadaptability to each other, their reaction upon one's daily lives. There is nothing wrong with an Easterner. He has merely to alter his ideal. Some few have done so and they are able to outwest the West. But they are the inaccessible peaks to the proletariat, though it is only a question of time when the light which illumines the top will descend to the valleys below and then the East will come into its own. But for the present it was a riddle of the Sphinx and Stella was trying to solve it in her own way.

Stella had now been waiting ten days for an interview. She had scribbled many chits, broadcasted many messages but no one in the household took any notice of her. She was desperate in her despair. She rushed into the varandah where Imam was banding over his prayers. She let him conclude them: but no sooner had he finished than she called upon Imam to make good his promise or give her her release. The latter alternative Imam promptly accepted. In the presence of the assembled Moslems he commenced pronouncing **talak** once, twice—but before he could do so the third time, Haji Abdulla the old octo-generian father intervened. Addressing his son he said.

"My son, don't be rash. Don't take a mean advantage of of a defenceless woman. She has come to you to discuss a problem and not to seek divorce. You must give her a suitable audience."

"Very well," said Imam, "very well, father Jan, I withdraw my **talak** as it is yet not too late. I shall see the lady and hear her."

Stella :—"Imam, when you married me I never knew that it would come to this."

Imam:—"I fdid not know either."

Stella :—"Have you then decided to resume your old ways?"

Imam :—"You can judge for yourself."

Stella :—"Well, I am your wife and desire to be treated as such."

Imam :—"Wives in the Islam have no soul. You must abide by the Islamic law."

Stella :—"I am ready to abide by any law by which you wish me to be bound. I am married to you and not to Islam and I intend to play my part well."

Imam :—"Then you will have to alter your habits. In fact, adapt them to my wives' way of living. Are you prepared to do it?"

Stella :—"If I were not I would not have married you."

Imam :—"I admire your wifely devotion. But you should not forget how difficult it would be for you at your age to start a new life."

Stella :—"I can at least try."

Imam :—"And it might create a situation of some embarrassment to me and my people.

Stella :—"That entirely alters the situation. I am here to and comfort you, to be your companion in to console your joys and sorrows. If my presence is calculated to cause misunderstanding, I am ready to retire from my office."

Imam gave no further answer. He held a family conclave in which the entire question was threshed out *pro* and *con*. Meanwhile, Stella had occupied to inform Himm of her quandary. She had received the following reply:

DEAR STELLA,

I sympathise with you, but see no way out of it except that you should purchase your release from an obligation which you can no longer discharge efficiently. Marriage imply friendship and friendship mutual esteem. When it is wanting, why be an incubus upon your husband? You will never get used to your present life. It is impossible. So long as he had assumed the veneer of the West he was anxious to maintain an establishment upon the Western model. Now that he has gone back in to his shell he is equally anxious to discard it. That is my advise.

Stella took it, but let Imam take the initiative. The fact is that both Imam and Stella came to the same conclusion, though viewing it from opposing standpoints. Stella's doower worked out to a little under a lakh of rupees. She received it, kissed Imam for the last time left him with her eternal blessings. She returned to Himm's place and sought his advice. He purchased for her a paying boot-trade which Stella managed with great skill. She was an honest woman and her make of boots should have soon got vogue in the market. But she was new to the new business and was soon faced with bankruptcy. She had laid in a large stock of boots and shoes which the willy makers had sold her at exorbitant rates. She complained to Himm of the coming crash, where upon Himm suggested her marking all her goods with the "Shri Krishna" brand and advertise their sale. She took his advice and within a week her shop was in a state of siege from the crowd of purchasers. All her stock became exhausted and she was unable to cope with demand. She was curious to learn the reason of her windfall. She asked her Manager why it was that he could not push the sale of her wares. Was it the talisman of Himm's advice?

"Yes, Mem Sahib," quoth the manager.

"Don't you see all your purchasers are the Marwadis? Shri Krishna is their chosen God and they cannot beer to see you branding the soles of your boots with His image. They buy your stock only to destroy the offensive trade-mark which they would not permit an infidel to trample upon".

"What becomes of my boots then?" asked Stella.

"Why," replied the manager, "the purchasers remove your brand and sell the goods to the cobblers again for sale."

"I don't wish to offend their religion." said Stella.

"I will write to Himm." She did. It was a revelation to Himm. In mackling the suggestion, Himm had never thought of the religious impulse. He was sorry that he had made the thoughtless suggestion and advised Stella to alter her trade-mark. But the idea had caught on. The boot market was now flooded with foot-wear bearing her counterfeit trade-mark. Stella was unable to stop the countraband trade in Shri Krishna boots. She was glad she had disposed of her stock but she was sorry that she has unwittingly given currency to an impulse fraught with such potential mischief. She registered her trade-mark and secured an injunction against its imitation. She was now in clover. Occasionally she would write to Imam, But Imam's replies were quoted homilies from his Holy Writ. It was clear that his mind had become possessed of religious mania. He retired into a sanctuary and was lost to the world.

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